FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BORBA REPORTS 'ENERGY CRISIS' IN CEMA COUNTRIES

AU210850 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jan 80 p 8 AU

[Lazara Martinovic report]

[Summary] Warsaw, 16 January--"The energy crisis is beginning to cause increasingly greater concern and is creating nearly insurmountable difficulties in the CEMA countries." This situation was apparently the main topic of discussion at the meeting of the heads of states of CEMA countries last June, and the party plenums held in CEMA countries last December treated "the question of energy and especially fuel saving as a question of primary importance." A special commission of the CEMA Executive Committee has been charged with the task of coordinating the energy saving measures of all member countries and, at the same time, all CEMA governments have introduced their own rigorous programs of economizing in energy consumption. "Economizing has been raised to the level of a state policy everywhere."

"According to information from sources here, which are usually well informed about the situation in all countries of the so-called 'socialist community,' nearly all CEMA countries are experiencing a very strained energy balance and oil occupies the first place in this strained balance. The use of oil in energy production increased from 28.8 percent in 1960 to 38.8 percent in 1977. The gap between the increased oil consumption in the East European socialist countries and the increasingly greater difficulties connected with the exploitation of the USSR oil deposits and with the USSR's oil deliveries to its allies is inevitably aggravating an already difficult oil crisis. According to some opinions here, the rate of growth of oil production in the USSR is slowing down. The production costs are becoming higher and higher because oil production is moving to wells in Siberia and the far north and therefore prices are rising higher and higher and it is increasingly less possible to guarantee the necessary deliveries."

The CEMA countries, with the exception of Romania, meet more than 80 percent of their oil consumption needs with oil imports from the USSR. It appears that last year they imported some 90 million tons of oil and oil products from the USSR. "The Soviet allies cannot rely on their own resources because these represent barely 3 percent of oil production in the CEMA economic group." In the same year the CEMA countries imported about 50 million tons of oil and oil products from the OPEC suppliers. "It is estimated that this year the CEMA countries will have to import a total of some 150 million tons of oil and oil products, but experts are not unanimous in their views on what the geographic picture of these imports will look like. Naturally the USSR will continue to be the main supplier but, in view of the existing difficulties, it seems that the imports from the OPEC member countries will have to be increased. But, on the other hand, this too is becoming less and less possible because the foreign debts of a majority of the CEMA countries have already passed beyond the critical limits and a serious foreign exchange crisis is already being felt."

Last year Poland imported from Iran, Iraq and Libya some 25 percent of its total oil imports of 18 million tons. "Since Poland is one of the CEMA countries with the highest debts in the west, it is predominantly orienting itself toward the USSR by participating in joint ventures with the USSR," such as the construction of oil pipelines and drilling for oil in the Baltic Sea. Even Romania, one of the major European oil producers, has begun to import oil. However, until recently it neither imported any oil from the USSR nor participated in any joint ventures in this connection. It was only last year that it concluded a contract with the USSR and this year it will import 1 million tons of Soviet oil.

"According to sources here, the use of oil in energy production is increasing in Hungary at a higher rate than in other CEMA countries." Last year Hungary imported from the USSR 80 percent of its total of 10 million tons of imported oil. The situation is very similar also in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. "When our oil pipeline reaches the USSR, then that country will receive some 5 million tons of oil annually from the Arab world." The situation is somewhat more favorable in the GDR because there, just as in Poland, coal is being used more and more as an energy source.

"The allies in the CEMA are also worried about prices, which at one time were formed on the basis of the 5-year average of world prices. However, since 1975 these prices have been set annually on the basis of the OPEC and free market prices. Whereas it is officially claimed here that the Soviet oil prices are still about 25 percent below the prices in the hard currency area, some experts believe that this difference is rapidly disappearing.

"This has considerably disrupted the balance of payments of the East European countries: Romania alone has a modestly positive trade balance with the USSR whereas all other CEMA countries have a negative balance which, according to some sources, is in excess of 2 billion dollars." Efforts are now in progress, as the Polish press reports, to develop organized cooperation with developing countries in order to participate in the exploitation of their resources on the basis of long term contracts "because the already overstrained balances of payments of the CEMA countries are no longer able to stand the strain of any further increase of imports from any area."

CEMA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION HELD IN MOSCOW

Bela Kadar Appointment

LD182359 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 17, (MTI)--Following the Hungarian Government's suggestion, the 93rd session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which concluded in Moscow on Thursday, has approved the nomination of Mrs. Bela Kadar as deputy secretary of the CMEA, reports MTI correspondent from the Soviet capital.

SFRY's Gligorijevic Attends

LD182355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The 93d session of the CEMA Executive Council was held in Moscow from 15 to 17 January this year, and was attended by a Yugoslav delegation led by Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Committee. Also in the delegation was Dr Josip Kulic, head of the SFRY permanent mission at the CEMA in Moscow. At the session a review was made, among other things, of questions of mutual cooperation between organizations of associated labor of the SFRY and the CEMA member-countries in the next 5-year plan.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE OF YUGOSLAVIA

AU191035 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 19 Jan 80 AU

["Soviet-Bulgarian Blackmail and Threats Do not Go in the Balkans--Editorial of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 19 (ATA)--Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes today an editorial, which reads:

The occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet social-imperialists and the threats by American imperialism for an economic and military blockade against the fighting Iranian people, continue to be at present at the center of the world public opinion. The honest and peace-loving peoples, wherever they are, condemn these open acts of aggression against the freedom-loving peoples with force and profound indignation.

By occupying Afghanistan and by threatening Iran, the Soviet and American imperialists trample under foot in the most cynical, unscrupulous and barbarous way the undeniable rights of each people to live free and independent in their homeland, to decide for themselves for their destiny, the form of their governing and what road of development they will follow. They violate in the most flagrant and arbitrary way the principle publicly accepted and recognied by the international law of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and observation of the sovereignty of the nations.

Now, everybody has it clear that the clamorous fuss of the Soviet leaders on the "reduction of international tensions", "peaceful coexistence", "disarmament", etc, similar to the American slogans on "the defence of human rights", are nothing else but demagogy to lower the vigilance of the peoples, masks to disguise their preparations for aggression, for the extension of social-imperialist expansion and hegemonism. Likewise, it has also become clear that Afghanistan is not the last victim of the Soviet aggression. Soviet social-imperialism, just like imperialisms of all times, is insatiable to carry out occupations, is unrestrained in the plundering of freedom and independence of the peoples. Its expansion is directed both in the east and west, in the south and south-east.

Therefore, when the international situations become more complicated, as is occurring at present, the suppositions on the coming aggressions by the imperialists are numerous. The foreign press frequently writes that Yugoslavia represents one of the possible targets of a Soviet attack. Now after the aggression against Afghanistan and at the time when President Tito is sick and the question is raised that what will happen and who will come to power after him in Yugoslavia, there are many who say that this situation might incite still more the Soviet leaders to intensify their threatening activity against Yugoslavia.

Such judgements and reasonings derive also by the eminent and known fact that the Soviet social-imperialists and their Bulgarian instruments, under different pretexts and claims, have not failed at blackmailing and threatening Yugoslavia. During the last few days, too, the newspaper PRAVDA, speaking with the tone of the great power, which demands that everybody obey to and respect it, arrogantly remarked [as received] the Yugoslav press because the latter had rightfully denounced the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. The article implied that the Soviet Union can also punish anyone, if its words and desires are not listened to.

The Albanian people, who are well aware of the past of the peoples of Yugoslavia, are firmly convinced that they fear no threat or blackmail, that they will know how to fight, if need be, with courage and bravery against any attack by the enemies and wherever it may come from. The Yugoslav peoples are not of those who retreat in face of threats. They know how to fight self-sacrificingly in defense of their freedom and independence gained with so much blood and sacrifices.

We, Albanians have had and have irreconciliable ideological differences with the Yugoslav leadership; we have criticized and will criticize the anti-Marxist self-administration system. We have fought and will fight with determination against Yugoslav and modern revisionism in defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism. We have been and will be interested in the rights the Albanians of Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro must enjoy on the basis of the Yugoslav Constitution. The public opinion knows and its clear about this stand of ours.

The foreign policy of our country in the stand towards the neighbours has neither changed nor will it change. Our republic has made and is making all its efforts for normal development of trade, cultural and other relations with them. We have publicly stated that Albania will never allow that its territory be ever used by the foreigners as a stepping-stone against Yugoslavia and Greece, that we will stand side by side the Yugoslav and Greek peoples in the struggle for freedom, independence and national sovereignty. Hence, not only that no evil but help will come to them from Albania.

The Balkan peoples menace nobody, but, at the same time, they fear no threat at all, just as they are not afraid of the aggressive war the others might wage, which they know how to cope with success.

The Bulgarian revisionist leadership is raising aloft the aggressive acts of its old czars in order to serve its new patrons, the aggressor czars of the Kremlin. But let the Soviet revisionists and their vassals, the Bulgarian leaders, know that their ventures against the Albanian, Yugoslav and Greek peoples not only do not go, but they will atrociously be punished. All the progressive peoples of the world will support the just struggles of the peoples against the aggressors.

As to the threats by the Soviet, American and other imperialist aggressors against Yugoslavia, the Albanian people adhere to what Comrade Enver Hoxha has stated at the 7th Congress of the PLA that "in case of an eventual aggression against Yugoslavia by the Soviet Union or some other power, the Albanian people will stand by the Yugoslav peoples".

Hence, everybody must be convinced that if the question will arise for the defence of the freedom and independence from the imperialist aggressors of whatever kind they might be, the Albanians and Yugoslavs will again fight together against their common enemies, just as they have fought in the past. Historical facts prove this. Our divisions went to Yugoslavia and fought in the same trench side by side the Yugoslav partisans against German fascism and came out triumphant.

We Albanians fight for freedom and justice. And as brave men, the Albanians are coolheaded. But when some one strives to trample them underfoot, then the rifle has its say.

The peoples of Yugoslavia are brave peoples and we are convinced that they will never allow the Soviet tanks of the Warsaw Treaty or of American imperialism, enter the Yugoslav territory.

Just as now, in the future too, they will not allow that the soil of their homeland become like Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, that the plotters, agents of Soviet imperialism, Ustashi and great Serbians at home and abroad, weaken their spirit of resistance against the foreign aggression.

The peoples of Yugoslavia have it clear, just as our people, that their main enemies are American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. Likewise, they must not trust either the Chinese social imperialists, who play the game of setting a balance between these two superpowers to the detriment of the freedom-loving peoples.

The reactionary bourgeoisie, who stands looking on from the boxes of the world theatre, as it did at the time when Hitler attacked the peoples one after another, puts the question: "What will happen in Yugoslavia after Tito?" We Albanians are going to tell them what will happen. The peoples of Yugoslavia will heroically fight against all those who will attempt to violate their freedom and independence.

With its stands, the reactionary bourgeoisie helps and incites the Soviet socialimperialist aggressors and tries to discourage and intimidate the peoples of Yugoslavia, to leave them defenceless in face of the danger. Brother peoples of Yugoslavia, be on guard against the sham friends, because you yourselves know how to fight and defeat the open enemies.

The eventual aggressors, be they Soviet or Americans, must have it clear that both the Yugoslavs and Albanians do not submit to their blackmail and threats, they they will not fall into the traps of plots hatched by the enemies of their freedom and independence. They fear no aggressor. Whoever will try to kindle the fire of the aggressive war in their own countries, he will be scorched from this fire.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU151836 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Communique on convocation of Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum: The AWP Central Committee held its seventh plenum 14-15 January 1980 chaired by Comrade Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary. It examined the report of the party Central Committee Politburo entitled: "The Stage of the Country's Current and Future Socialist Development Requires Further Improvement of the Scientific Work in Management and Organization by the Party and its Instruments". The report was delivered by Comrade Simon Stefani, Politburo candidate member and AWP Central Committee secretary.

Following broad discussions on the report, the Central Committee plenum approved it unanimously and adopted respective decisions.

At the end Comrade Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary, summed up the conclusions of the proceedings of the plenum.

[Signed] The Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum; Tirana, 15 January 1980.

VECERNI NOVINI DENOUNCES 'ANTICOMMUNIST ALLIANCE'

AU182100 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

["Dangerous Bias"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 18 (BTA)--Under the above heading tonight's VECERNI NOVINI brings out the following commentary by Mr Todor Gandev:

"Imperialism put into action its entire political and propaganda mechanism to vilify the Soviet Union, its consistently conducted peaceful foreign policy and especially the internationa' aid the Soviet Union accorded to the Afghan Government in smashing the counter-revolutionary plot of the internal reactionary forces and imperialist interventionists. But irrefutable facts reveal that the attacks against detente preceded the events in Afghanistan, spreading over many issues which have nothing to do with the current events in that country.

Is it possible that mankind will ever forget the fact that the present U.S. administration came to power at a time when serious attacks were levelled by the U.S. right-wingers against detente, that with its very first steps it got involved in a number of overt anti-Soviet campaigns? Within the framework of these campaigns there were attempts at interference in the Soviet internal affairs as well as in the internal affairs of the other socialist countries. There were also discrimination measures in the spheres of commerce, and a provocational restriction imposed on East-West relations in various spheres. The present unilateral and unlawful restrictions imposed by the United States on the economic and cultural contacts with the Soviet Union are therefore nothing new.

In strong relief against the interests of all the peace-loving people in the world, the U.S. President Jimmy Carter "froze" the ratification of the SALT treaty. But is there anyone still unaware of the fact that the very signing of the treaty by the U.S. President was accompanied by an intensified programme for the manufacture of the new MX missile, and that by assuming such a hesitant stand the President actually helped the American reactionary forces in their systematic and sustained attempts at discrediting the treaty? In the heat of debates in the United States concerning the ratification of the SALT II treaty, the U.S. President demanded a sharp increase in the military budget of the country, bringing it up to the fabulous draft-figure of 157,000 million dollars for the next year. Fully in keeping with this line, the United States exerted an incredible pressure on their NATO partners, and literally imposed their design [words indistinct] about 600 U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries in the coming years. Every man in his right mind can see what stands behind these actions, can see that the U.S. reactionary forces are unswervingly sticking to the words, the spirit and the methods of the "cold war" and that they are taking a fresh turn to reviving the policy from the "position of force".

Certain reactionary imperialist circles in the United States rely on such a strain to enable them to build up military alliances and blocks, to obtain new military bases and to reinforce their shaken positions in some countries, where their military presence was being put under question. The feelings of harmony and unanimity binding the enemies of socialism in the imperialist world and the alleged revolutionaries from Beijing are not surprising either. More than a year ago this alliance was already conspicuous and the Soviet Union and the other progressive forces drew the world's attention to the danger posed by the "play with the Chinese card" to peace in the world.

And now at the highest (?pitch) of the imperialist anti- [passage indistinct] the Chinese leaders a common political and military strategy against the Soviet Union. The London "Iron Lady" is making her way to Beijing and an announcement has already reached us of a possible visit by Mr Hua Guofeng to the United States. At hand is a general rallying of the anticommunist forces, at hand are attempts at setting up a new "sacred anti-communist alliance".

The progressive and peace forces of the world are well aware of the importance of preserving peace and of the perilous consequences a world war can entail, and for that simple reason they are unflinchingly determined to thwart the schemes of imperialism.

AFGHANS SUPPORT AMIN'S REMOVAL; DENOUNCE WESTERN PRESS

AU181105 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

["Afghanistan: Solidarity and Support"--BTA headline]

[Text] Kabul, January 17 (BTA special correspondent Veselin Seikov)--In the last few days at meetings and rallies the inhabitants of the Afghanistan provinces of Baghlan, Helmano, Bamyan, Pakta, Pshausjan, Badghis and Gor have expressed their satisfaction with the crushing of the terrorist regime of Hafizollah Amin, a CIA agent.

In the speech [as received] and telegrams, it is pointed out that the second new stage of the April revolution that has begun is of great importance for the further revolutionary people's democratic development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The new data on the subversive, anti-popular activity of Hafizollah Amin and his cooperation with the CIA which began as early as 1962-1964 and continued until his downfall on December 27, 1979 arouse considerable interest. The activation of these ties in September and November 1979 is reported.

It was announced here that details of how Hafizollah Amin and his supporters killed the well-known figure of long standing of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, M. Deimart, on the eve of the April revolution in 1978 and the then state leader of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, will be divulged soon.

The Afghan leaders, the local news analysts and citizens express their indignation at the campaign of slanders and lies against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which go on in the West. All correspondents of the Western mass media who have been accorded hospitality in Kabul, continue to send untrue and malicious reports based on most fantastic rumours.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS TITO'S AMPUTATION

AU210850 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 20 January 1980 carries the following report: "Radio Belgrade has reported an announcement of the doctor's council on the condition of Yugoslav President Tito. An amputation of the left leg has been performed. The operation has been successful and, according to Radio Belgrade and some information agencies, the present condition of President Tito is satisfactory."

PARTY DAILY CARRIES 'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON QADDUMI VISIT

AU181418 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jan 80 p 2 AU

["Announcement" on the visit of the PLO delegation headed by Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department, to Bulgaria from 11-13 January 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, a Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] delegation headed by Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO Political Department, visited Bulgaria 11-13 January 1980.

Faruq Qaddumi, leader of the PLO delegation, was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the common views of both sides on a wide range of topical international issues were reaffirmed. Main attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East and to the Palestinian problem.

The two sides resolutely condemned the separatist Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the Camp David agreements, as well as the negotiations conducted on the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, as attempts aimed at preventing the implementation of the Palestinian people's irrevocable rights and aimed at legalizing the occupation of the Arab territories stolen by Israel in 1967.

The two sides expressed their firm conviction that in this difficult situation the consolidation of the cohesion and unity of action of the progressive and patriotic Arab forces with the PLO and the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and with other socialist countries assume particular importance as a decisive factor in resolving the Palestinian problem and in achieving an all-round settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The two sides consider that a lasting and just settlement of the crisis can be achieved only along the path of full and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories; through the implementation of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of self-determination and their right of creating their own, independent state; and the Palestinian people's right to return to their native place in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The two sides are convinced that such a just settlement of the Middle East crisis demands the participation of all interested parties, including that of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two sides consider that the participation of the USSR in all stages of the negotiations is a guarantee for a just settlement of this problem.

The Bulgarian side expresses its high appreciation of the principleminded stand adopted by the PLO and of its contribution to the consolidation of the unity of action of Arab states in the struggle against defeatist and separatist deals, as well as hails the successes the PLO has achieved on the international scene.

In discussing the situation in Lebanon the two sides denounced the persistent aggressive actions of Israel and its interference in the domestic affairs of that country. [paragraph continues]

The two sides also condemn the attempts of Israel to provoke a split in the Lebanese state.

The two sides stressed their aspiration to contribute to the normalization of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of guaranteeing that country's sovereignty; consolidating the legitimate power of the Lebanese Government throughout the country's territory; and on the basis of observing the legitimate interests of the Palestinian resistance movement.

The two sides resolutely denounced the U.S. plans aimed at establishing a new aggressive system in the Middle East, attempts aimed at the suppression of the national liberation movement, at the perpetuation of the hegemony of imperialism and at the merciless exploitation of the natural resources of the countries situated in the area.

The two sides consider that the concentration of the military forces of imperialism in the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean and the threats about armed intervention are dangerous not only for the freedom and independence of the Middle East area peoples, but also for world peace and security.

The two sides sharply denounce the malicious campaign started by the imperialist forces based on the assistance rendered by the USSR Government to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This campaign is aimed at intensifying tension around Iran and at justifying the imperialists' own interference into the domestic affairs of the countries of that area through the establishment of new military bases and the special "quick reaction" strike force.

During the talks, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the constantly strengthening realtions between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PLO, and confidence was expressed that these relations will continue to develop in the interests of the two friendly peoples and in the interest of establishing a lasting and just peace in the Middle East area. The Palestinian delegation expressed its high appreciation for the consistent policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in connection with the development of good-neighborly relations, cooperation and understanding among Balkan peoples, and with alleviating international tension and consolidating universal peace.

The PLO delegation expressed the sincere gratitude of the Arab people of Palestine for the principleminded and consistent stand adopted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria toward the solution of the Palestinian problem within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis. The delegation also is grateful for the constant and selfless assistance which the People's Republic of Bulgaria is rendering to the Palestinian resistance movement in its struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

On behalf of the PLO delegation Faruq Qaddumi expressed his gratitude to Minister Petur Mladenov for the invitation to visit Bulgaria, as well as for the cordial and friendly hospitality rendered to the delegation.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS ORDER TO ABADZHIEV

AU171213 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding the Order of the People's Republic of Bulgaria--Third Degree, to Ivan Stefanov Abadzhiev for his active participation in the construction of socialism and on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

COMMENTARIES ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S 20 JANUARY TV INTERVIEW

'Complicated' U.S.-Soviet Relations

LD210956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter made it abundantly clear in his television interview yesterday that he intends to intensify another round of the feverish arms buildup, to further strengthen NATO and to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. Carter said that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have always been complicated. He does not, of course, blame this state of affairs on his administration but on the Soviet Union. Despite assurances that the United States is willing to engage in peaceful cooperation, Carter placed much greater emphasis on peace on the basis of strength--that is, peace in which American aircraft carriers and missiles are to ensure the enforcement of aggressive U.S. policy even in the most remote parts of the world.

James Carter also confirmed that his administration intends to boycott the summer Olympic games in Moscow. He even issued a kind of ultimatum saying that unless the Soviet units are withdrawn from Afghanistan within a month it will be necessary, in his view, either to transfer the games from Moscow to another place or to postpone them. Afghanistan is to be used by the United States as a reason for renewing arms supplies to Pakistan and for further consolidation of U.S. cooperation with China, which President Carter regards, in addition to the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement, as one of the greatest successes of his administration's foreign policy.

Despite the line of action adopted by the Soviet Union in the Security Council, Carter does not intend to postpone unilateral sanctions against Iran and expects that some other allies will also join the United States in this.

Election Politics Affect Policy

LD211152 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Ivan Horsky commentary]

[Text] The TV interview given by the American President, James Carter, at which he dealt with the attitude of his administration to the problems of both foreign and domestic policy, was undoubtedly the most important international political event of the past few hours. He confirmed that Washington intends to boycott the summer Olympic games in Moscow unless the Soviet units now in Afghanistan are withdrawn from that country within a month. He even spoke in favor of both the winter and summer games always taking place in the same place.

This ultimatum cannot be viewed in any other way but as another manifestation of the loss of his sense of reality and the renewal of blind American fury as soon as the word communism is mentioned, which all reasonable people hoped would have ended with the demise of the cold war.

Carter called publicly on all states to subscribe to this American idea, despite the fact that the majority of national Olympic committees, including the American and International Olympic Committees, rejected it as senselessly mixing politics and sports.

He also spoke about the declaration of unilateral sanctions against Iran and voiced his expectation that allied countries would also join in. These countries are, however, not very enthusiastic about this idea because of Iranian oil and economic projects. In this connection, the President reaffirmed the well-known stance that the United States intends to conspicuously increase its military presence in the areas of the Middle and Near East and the Indian Ocean by building new bases.

James Carter also stated at his television interview that the United States would continue supplying military equipment to Pakistan and strengthening its cooperation with China.

When newsmen asked him about urgent domestic problems, such as the growth of inflation and unemployment, the decline of the dollar's exchange rate and the unresolved energy crisis, his answers were very reserved. He accused the Congress of proceeding far too slowly and of delaying his plans, and the oil-producing countries of raising their prices.

It is also necessary to say something about the timing of Carter's press conference. The fact is that the first primary elections will be held today in the state of Iowa, which will show the real strength of the individual presidential candidates. For this reason, James Carter is trying to appear in the role of a strong man, because in the United States he is described by his opponents and by the press as a feeble, weak leader. Four years ago the President began his campaign here and it ended with his election to the White House. For this reason he hopes he will again succeed.

Carter's strongest opponent in the Democratic Party, Sen Edward Kennedy, who ranks among his harshest critics, yesterday responded to the President's address. In Des Moines, Iowa, he said that grain sales and the Olympic games cannot be the determining factors of American foreign policy--in which case he is essentially right. The influential American periodical JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, like many other newspapers, says that the United States will punish itself and not the Soviet Union by using economic sanctions. The efforts of Washington to freeze Soviet-American trade and economic contacts have also provoked concern among the domestic commercial and business circles concerning future trade between both countries. According to a report reaching our editorial office, American efforts to form a united front of Western and some other developing countries to economically boycott the Soviet Union are collapsing. The Western allies, with the exception of Great Britain, have already voiced their dislike and rejection and have now been joined by Turkey and Brazil. The new Turkish foreign minister, Erkmen, stressed that trade with the Soviet Union will continue and the Brazilian Foreign Ministry declared in an official announcement that the country will not join in the policy of restricting grain supplies to the Soviet Union which Washington is vehemently trying to achieve.

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON FORCE OUTDATED

LD210004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] When we reflect on the events of the past week in international life and compare them with the events of the previous week we find the influence of a new factor is increasingly felt. While in the previous week we witnessed hysteria that grew from day to day--hysteria provoked by the inflammatory speech made by American President James Carter on 4 January--during the past few days we have been able to see a certain calming down of the situation, or at least a certain slowing down of the reaction of the bourgeois world to the President's speech.

The new factor mentioned above is the Soviet Union's attitude to the inflammatory American campaign and to all U.S. attempts to return to the cold war period, an attitude that was explained in detail by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his interview with PRAVDA. His thoughtful and prudent words were like a cold shower poured on the hotheads in the White House. The Soviet Union clearly stated through its highest representative: We will not allow ourselves to be provoked. We will not permit a return to a cold war. We want the process of easing of tensions, which has brought the benefit to the whole of mankind, to continue.

Comrade Brezhnev's words were listened to with attention in West Europe. The political realism manifested during the past few years by some West European politicians was, it appears, present at the Brussels session of the NATO Council and the EEC foreign ministers. At both of these meetings Washington failed to enforce combined measures against the Soviet Union. The failure of the United States was especially manifested at the meeting of foreign ministers. Not only did they not adopt a common front against the Soviet Union in the area of trade and economy, but in their final documents they even spoke about the need to maintain the traditional trade contacts with the Soviet Union. There was not a word about any freezing of such contacts.

The White House also failed to enforce a boycott of this year's Olympic games in Moscow. The ministers preferred to postpone the discussion of this issue.

Yes, it is true that both meetings in Brussels took place in the midst of a huge anti-Soviet clamor. Many strong words were said--mainly from the benches occupied by the London representatives. The now well-known invectives about the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, about human rights, freedom, and many other things were repeated.

Let us, however, take note of one interesting fact: President Carter, riding the growing wave of anti-Sovietism, accused the Soviet Union of many sins. In this regard, Western political circles were in total accord with him, having joined him in the accusations. To calumnite the Soviet Union, to blacken it in the press and in the speeches of politicians, to justify certain steps as, for instance, in the field of arms expenditure by invoking the alleged Soviet threat, to misuse everything that can be misused against the Soviet Union, including the United Nations forum--all of this is part and parcel of their ideological-political line. But to adopt real and combined measures in the economic field--this they are reluctant to do. This was manifested not only in Brussels, but also in the recent speech by Francois-Poncet, French foreign minister, in the government statement delivered by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and in several other instances. This not because there has perhaps occurred a fundamental turnabout in the foreign policy of these states. Nothing like that. The fact is that the seventies, which were marked by the deepening process of easing of tensions, also brought positive results to bourgeois countries. The development of trade and broad economic and trade cooperation with the Soviet Union has been very positively manifested in the economies of all capitalist states, and above all in those of the Federal Republic, France and Japan.

A total and disciplined adoption of the American demands for a combined economic course of action against the Soviet Union means in practice the restoration of the policy of the position of strength with all of its consequences. In the West, it is, however, well remembered that in the past, during the period of the cold war, the policy from the position of strength was manifested not merely toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, but also in the United States' relations toward its partners. The process of easing tensions created, among other things, a certain scope for a more independent policy by the Western countries, a policy less dependent on the United States.

This is how General de Gaulle, the former French president, saw it, and this is how other bourgeois politicians came to understand it, although much later.

Now the American President has spoken, wanting everything to return to the period that passed away a long time ago. He is expected to make another speech within the next few days in which he intends to proclaim what is termed to be a new Carter doctrine. The American press says that it ought to be similar to the Truman doctrine of 1947, which gave the United States the sacred duty of protecting the world against communism. The year of 1980 is not, however, the year of 1947 and Carter is not Truman. The times are different. The world at present has tasted the benefits of peace and not only this: if at the beginning of the fifties the ratio of American to Soviet military might was--according to former American President Nixon--20 to 1, then there exists today a complete balance of power. Realistically thinking people in the West see that a return to the policy of gross force--as demanded from them by President Carter--is unrealistic and irrational.

The question therefore inevitably arises: Why, in view of what today is characteristic for our world, is Washington redeploying old instruments, wanting to reintroduce old mannerisms in international politics? There will surely be a great many reasons for this, above all probably the inflexibility of American foreign policy and its inability to adapt itself to a changed situation. If we analyzed the main moments in the modern history of the United States and its foreign policy, we would find one thing in common: Whenever the White House has found itself in a tight corner, when it wanted to push through its interests wherever in the world, it used force. It is of no substance that at one time it was the assassination of a politician, while some other time it was the landing of the Marines or a political coup in a foreign country, it was the threat of aggression, or naked aggression itself--the forms are different, but the content and method are always the same.

The collapse of this policy in Vietnam, the greatest collapse of American foreign policy in the past decade, caught the United States unprepared, without any alternative to the policy of force. The White House does not have this alternative today, and it would appear that it does not want it either. Their reaction to the events in Iran and Afghanistan, which constitute a new, great failure in American foreign policy, merely demonstrate this.

Is this a painful anachronism? It would appear, judging at least from some reactions in the United States, that some people are beginning to realize this. The reaction of the United States' partners in NATO to the American demands, evidenced last week, constitutes a very urgent appeal to revise the attempts to return to the policy of force. The wise and prudent words of Leonid Brezhnev in his interview to PRAVDA were a great act of statesmanship. They created scope to both sides for a realistic policy, for the continuation of the process of easing of tensions.

U.S. 'HAWKS' USE AFGHAN CRISIS FOR OWN GOALS

AU181303 Prague PRACE in Czech 16 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Jan Ryba article: "A Boomerang Tossed by Washington"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ANY OBJECTIVE OBSERVER WHO SCRUTINIZES LEONID BREZHNEV'S ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS OF THE PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT MUST ARRIVE AT ONE CONCLUSION, NAMELY THAT THE ARTIFICIALLY FANNED COMMOTION AROUND THE EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN IS OBVIOUSLY PROPPED BY FABRICATIONS AND UNTENABLE "ARGUMENTS" AND THAT IT HAS A QUITE SPECIFIC GOAL, WHICH IS MILES AWAY FROM THE CONCERN FOR PEACE AND HUMANISM.

The Soviet military contingent was sent to the neighboring state at the request of the representatives of the new Afghanistan. As Leonid Brezhnev declared, for the Soviet Union it was not an easy decision to send military troops to Afghanistan and Moscow made that move, which corresponds to the spirit of the Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship, good neighborhood and cooperation, only after imperialism and its protegees unleashed an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution and when that war began to be a real threat to the befriended neighboring state.

What was, in fact, going on? There were intensive preparations of counterrevolutionary troops: Some 35,000 advocates of a feudal Afghanistan had been mobilized. Volunteers as well as refugees driven by force into "guerilla" camps are undergoing accelerated military training in some 30 centers scattered on the territory of neighboring Pakistan. Their instructors are CIA agents and American, Chinese, Egyptian and Pakistani advisers.

Further more, there was the increasingly powerful stream of American weapons into the arsenals of diversionists, dispatched to Pakistan because Washington and Beijing use that country in the interest of their hegemonist goals.

THE SCALES BEGAN TO TILT IN FAVOR OF SENDING SOVIET TROOPS TO AFGHANISTAN AFTER THE MAOISTS HAD A 10,000-MAN ARMY MARCH ON THE KARAKORUM ROAD IN THE DIRECTION OF AFGHANISTAN AND BEGAN TO OPENLY THREATEN A POSSIBLE MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF AFGHANISTAN. That was revealed, among other things, by the Chinese ambassador in Mexico in an interview with journalists.

The anxiety concerning the fate of independent Afghanistan only increased in connection with the growing campaign of American "hawks" who called for deliveries of weapons to China and Pakistan. Washington's decision to extend military aid to Pakistan has already become a fact. Thanks to the Americans, Pakistan is becoming an arsenal of the latest weapons and aggressive actions against Afghanistan are being undertaken from its territory. Beijing, too, does not miss an opportunity to acquire the support of the United States in its expansionist intrigues against its neighbors. The United States and China--as the U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown boasted at the close of his visit to Beijing--"laid the foundations for broad cooperation in military questions."

LEONID BREZHNEV RECALLED THAT THOSE WHO UNLEASHED THE "DIRTY WAR" IN VIETNAM AND WHO DID NOT MOVE A FINGER WHEN THE CHINESE AGGRESSORS INVADED THE SAME VIETNAM TODAY POSE IN THE ROLE OF PREACHERS OF INTERNATIONAL MORALS. IT IS PRECISELY THE UNITED STATES WHICH MAINTAINS A MILITARY BASE ON THE TERRITORY OF CUBA, CONTRARY TO THE WILL OF THE CUBAN PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT.

IT IS CARTER'S ADMINISTRATION WHICH ENGAGES IN SABER-RATTLING, THREATENS TO IMPOSE A BLOCKADE AND EXERTS OPEN MILITARY PRESSURE ON THE REVOLUTIONARY IRANIAN PEOPLE BY DISPATCHING TO THE COAST OF IRAN ITS NAVY, INCLUDING MANY AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, ARMED WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

At the same time, the American ruling circles cannot reconcile themselves to the failure of their expansionist plans in Africa, Indochina and even in Europe. It cannot be ruled out that it is precisely the weakness of Uncle Sam, who is again trying to carry the "burden of the rule of the world" on his shoulders, that has forced Washington to fan out of all proportions the hostile campaign around Afghanistan. As Leonid Brezhnev said in his ingerview, had there not been an Afghanistan, certain circles in the United States and in NATO would certainly have found another reason for aggravating the international situation.

That is not the first time. In the years of the cold war, for instance, at the beginning of the fifties, the Korean War was a "blessing" according to the American general staff. It allegedly "had to break out either there or at another place on the globe."

WASHINGTON THUS TODAY WALKS A BEATEN PATH. IT HOPES THAT IT WILL SUCCEED, BY ESCALATING TENSION AROUND AFGHANISTAN, IRAN AND THE MIDDLE EAST, IN BLOCKING THE INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS AT LESSENING THE THREAT OF WAR AND STRENGTHENING PEACE, AND THE EFFORTS AT CURBING THE ARMS RACE.

The activated expansionist tactics and the language of "cold war" are unacceptable today not only in relations with the countries of the socialist community but in relations with the developing world as well.

THE DANGEROUS UNILATERAL STEPS MADE BY WASHINGTON AND ITS TEMPORARY ALLIES FROM BEIJING ON THE INTERNATIONAL FORUM ARE DOOMED TO FAIL. AND, WHAT IS MORE--AS LEONID BREZHNEV HAS WARNED--"IF NOT TODAY, THEN TOMORROW THEY WILL BOOMERANG AGAINST THOSE WHO PLOTTED THEM."

PARTY MEETINGS TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AU181345 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Communists' January Deliberations"]

[Excerpts] The report on the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered at the 14th Central Committee session, said that "when work goes smoothly and, on the whole, without great problems and difficulties, it is easier to come to an agreement on how to assess results, on a course of action and on solutions. Things are different, however when there are difficulties and when not everything goes as well as we would wish. Then the faint-hearted and the various Doubting Thomases emerge; simply people who lose faith in the possibilities of our socialist society. Yet it is precisely in moments like these that the order of the day is to strive incessantly to strengthen our unity and thus also to insure our entire party's capability for action."

Naturally, there are individuals whose faith is shaken by the first failure, and who sometimes let themselves be led astray. The party, however, has its purposeful line, its objectives and its program. The only new thing is the degree of urgency with which--in view of the specific conditions in individual enterprises and workplaces--we must implement them in life. That is why the task of resolving problems at workplaces resolutely in a businesslike manner, continuing to improve the style and methods of party work and strengthening collectivism and increasing demandedness is so topical.

Also the attempts of the U.S. reactionary circles to torpedo the policy of peaceful coexistence and to make the international situation worse with discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will certainly not remain without response at the January and February members meetings of the CPCZ basic organizations. These are not the first attempts of world imperialism to frustrate the Soviet Union's efforts. For this reason Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words that the Soviet Union will continue the policy of peace and of friendly coexistence with all nations fill us with optimism, security and firm determination to defend the cause of socialism, peace and peaceful coexistence between all nations primarily with honest, conscientious and creative work.

Circumventing shortcomings and inconsistent and half-baked insuring of tasks will not resolve our difficulties. The party organizations must critically hold a mirror up to the causes of errors and difficulties, expose their roots and systematically contribute to their resolute elimination. The January and February members meetings of the CPCZ basic organizations and the public party rallies planned to take place immediately after them, will be good opportunity to do this.

EXTENSION OF U.S. MILITARY POWER THREATENS WORLD PEACE

AU190735 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Dr Stei. commentary: "Pentagon's Global Network of Military Bases--Doctrine of the Carrote"]

[Text] Representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex are currently drawing up different variants as to how the achieved measure of peaceful coexistence can be undermined and the results of the process of detente impaired. "The military tendencies of U.S. policy have also become apparent recently in the speeding up of new long-term armament programs, in the establishment of new military bases far beyond the U.S. borders, in the Middle East and in the area of the Indian Ocean among other places, as well as in the recruitment of the so-called 'rapid deployment force'--an instrument of a policy of military intervention," L.I. Brezhnev stated in his most recent PRAVDA interview.

As implied by the American press and official statements, a Pentagon study is now assuming increasing importance in the debate on the establishment of additional U.S. bases in eastern Africa and southwest Asia. "U.S. representatives traveled to the area last December in order to reconnoiter possible air force and naval bases in three strategic areas: In Mombasa (Kenya), Berbera (Somalia) and on the island of Masirah (Oman), it was stated by the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the mouthpiece of the military-industrial complex. "The goal is to build up a significant American military presence in the turbulent region of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean--the main oil source of the Western world."

In the light of such statements, it becomes even clearer what is hidden behind the decisions of the U.S. administration regarding the formation of a "rapid deployment force" with the strength of an army corps. Its task is, above all, to expand the military bridgehead of U.S. imperialism--it presently maintains 2,500 bases around the globe, with U.S. contingents in 114 countries--as well as to intimidate the peoples of Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and South and Southeast Asia, whose breaking away from the spell of the power of capital is to be prevented by all means. In this sense, Washington's policy of bases runs directly counter to the national and social liberation movement of the peoples.

In areas bordering the Soviet Union like Turkey, where Washington has 26 bases, and in "sensitive areas" such as the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf where an armada consisting of 21 warships under the star-spangled banner is cruising menacingly, the U.S. military apparatus is concentrating its forces. American fleets with aircraft carriers transporting nuclear bombers are appearing wherever peoples are struggling for their freedom. One does not even flinch from commissioning marine specialists to "prepare the mining or blockade of sections of the Persian Gulf" in order to intimidate the Iranian people.

The U.S. military presence abroad constitutes a permanent threat to world peace. This threat comes from armed forces which 1945-1975 used force directly or indirectly or threatened the use of force 215 times. Therefore the world public feels alarmed and on guard when Washington talks of "deployment forces" and "boosting the number of bases."

FRG MEDIA MISREPRESENTS, INFLAMES AFGHAN, IRAN CRISES

AU191645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[ADN correspondent dispatch: "Firing the Kettle of Tensions--FRG Media Lying and Inciting Against Afghanistan and Iran"]

[Text] Bonn--Observers of political events in Bonn are witnessing with growing concern and alarm how the newspapers, radio and television of that country are inflaming the situation by a tidal wave of antisocialist incitement, hysterical warmongering, and daily falsified sensational reportage and how--far from realism and reason--they are interfering with the affairs of other states.

Example number one: Afghan counterrevolutionaries are daily seen and heard on FRG television broadcasts and their incitements to "attack and murder" are only too readily propagated. The impression is daily conveyed that an entire people is either on the run or putting up resistance against the legal government in the mountains. The murders perpetrated by imperialism-guided counterrevolutionaries of teachers, who are trying to overcome illiteracy, are either secreted away from the FRG citizen or represented as legitimate. There are only a few voices which, under the pressure of realities in Afghanistan, are compelled to confirm that "nothing is felt in Afghanistan of war or a mass flight," that "life is obviously returning to normal."

Example number two: For months the FRG mass media have been painting a picture of Iran which is marked by chaos, anarchy and violence. Personal attacks on Ayatollah Khomeyni, disparagement of the Iranian Revolution Council and the Iranian people are legend. The only exception to the rule of mendacity is a report by FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU of 16 January which characterizes this kind of reportage as sensational journalism and states: "Actually life in Tehran, now as before, is entirely normal, even foreigners can move everywhere without danger. But it is not just foreigners that are being confronted by a gap between imagination and reality. The Foreign Ministry Department head for external press affairs is experiencing the same: 'Friends from America call me and beseech me not to go to the office any more, because people are butchering each other at every street corner.'"

Thus it is not surprising that justified ire in Tehran over such reportage by Western mass media is growing and that U.S. journalists have already been expelled from the country.

But the surging wave of lies serves a purpose which is becoming increasingly apparent, that is to justify what is simultaneously called from in FRG mass media in the way of measures for stepped-up armament for military confrontation. Under the headline, "What the West Must Do," the bourgeois FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE on 16 January categorically demands the "readying of external intervention forces" by NATO in order to be able "to settle some things in the Third World." Cyprus, the Near and Middle East, Kashmir and the South of Africa are mentioned as possible deployment areas for the intervention forces. The newspaper propagates the creation "not only of an American, but also of a multilateral Western European corps for rapid overseas deployment, comparable to the mixed brigade of the NATO supreme commander in Europe or the mixed NATO squadron in the Atlantic. In addition, the two overseas corps to be established need a great air transport system, which could also draw on the aircraft pool of civilian airlines if need be."

The Bonn paper DIE WELT plays the same tune, on the same day, by advocating an enhanced "U.S. policy of bases in the Indian Ocean, Turkey and Pakistan, with efficient intervention troops." The West must "assume the responsibility of a collision course which makes the employment of its own military power inevitable."

Political observers in Bonn are asking themselves how warmongering can be alined with the vital interests of the FRG citizens, with the worry over and demand for a realistic policy of peace and disarmament.

MEDICINE, FOOD FROM GDR DELIVERED TO AFGHAN GOVERNMENT

AU190718 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jan 80 pp 1-2 AU

[Special correspondent Lothar Polz dispatch]

[Summary] Kabul--On 16 January a solidarity gift of the GDR people for the Afghan people was handed over at the Kabul Airport by the GDR ambassador to the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan including Health Minister Prof Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim. The GDR aid shipment consisting of medicaments, medical appliances, blood plasma and food concentrates was flown there on an IL-18 plane.

GDR ambassador Kraft Bumbel declared at the handing-over ceremony that the shipment was evidence of the GDR people's deep friendship. "'We are sure that you will use it for the benefit of the Afghan people,' he said."

"Minister 'Azim expressed thanks 'for the valuable gift of a friendly country for the Afghan people.' He stressed that his country was receiving this solidarity shipment directly after the beginning of the second phase of the April revolution. 'We urgently need such aid,' he declared in a short interview with the GDR correspondent at the Kabul airfield." Together with the solidarity goods, a consignment of teaching aids for education work was handed over to the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan as a gift of the SED Central Committee.

HONECKER SENDS GET-WELL MESSAGE TO TITO

AU181316 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, to Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and of the SFRY--date not given]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial wishes for your recovery.

I combine these with the hope that you may very soon be able to resume your responsible work for the benefit of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

SED CONGRATULATES CPSU'S PONOMAREV ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

AU181318 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from the SED Central Committee signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee to Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--date not given]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On your 75th birthday I convey to you cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings.

THE GDR Communists know you as a member of the CPSU leadership of long standing, as an internationally highly respected functionary, who is devoting all his energy and his wealth of experience to the worldwide collaboration of the communists in the service of peace, social justice and social progress.

On your day of honor I wish you, esteemed Boris Nikolayevich, great new successes, energy and personal well-being.

Karl Marx Order Awarded

AU181318 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--At the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers Presidium, the State Council Chairman has awarded the Karl Marx order to B.N. Ponomarev in appreciation of his outstanding merits for strengthening and deepening the relations of friendship between the GDR and the USSR.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF FINNISH RIKSDAG DELEGATION'S VISIT

Talks with Honecker

LD181456 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1237 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Friday received for a friendly discussion the Finnish Riksdag delegation led by its president, Johannes Virolainen. The delegation is currently visiting the GDR.

During the discussion there was a constructive exchange of views on the international situation, with particular reference to the basic questions of safeguarding peace. The two sides assessed the bilateral relations between the two states as problem-free and well developed in all spheres. All the prerequisites exist for the further expansion and deepening of these relations, they noted. They expressed concern over threat of a new round in the arms race caused by NATO's stepped-up rearmament policy.

The two sides declared their determination to persevere in continuing the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament in order to pave the way for a complementing of political detente by military detente.

Erich Honecker briefed his quest on the demanding tasks which GDR working people have set themselves for the eighties in the further implementation of the program of full employment, national welfare, growth and stability and the increase in economic potential necessary to insure this. This also demonstrates their persistent support of peace and security.

Riksdag President Virolainen praised the GDR's peace policy and paid tribute to the contribution by the two parliaments to the fashioning of well developed relations between the GDR and Finland.

Those taking part in the talks included Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the People's Chamber Presidium; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR State Council; Karl-Heinz Schulmeister, member of the People's Chamber Presidium; and Kurt Nier, deputy minister of Foreign Affairs. The Finnish ambassador to the GDR, Kuuno Honkonen, was also present.

Meeting with Krolikowski

LD182350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Friday the president of the Finnish Riksdag, Dr Johannes Virolainen and the deputies accompanying him. During the meeting, which took place in an open atmosphere, both sides expressed their deep concern with the manufacture and deployment of qualitatively new missile weapons in Western Europe as decided by the meeting of the NATO Council in December 1979.

Both sides manifested their will to do everything in their power in order to ward off the threat to European security, and to safeguard and to expand what has been achieved in the sphere of detente. Both sides also see in the all-around developed and mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and Finland a suitable contribution towards the strengthening of peace and security in Europe in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The parties briefed each other on the domestic and economic development in their countries. Riksdag President Virolainen expressed his recognition of the GDR's successful development in the three decades of its existence.

The meeting in the Council of Ministers Building was also attended by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for the environment and water economy, Prof Karl Gruenheid, state secretary in the State Planning Commission, and Finnish Ambassador to the GDR Kuuno Honkonen.

Briefing by Fischer

LD182353 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received the president of the Finnish Riksdag, Dr. Johannes Virolainen. They both believe that good preconditions exist for the further systematic deepening and intensification of the traditions of trusting relations between the two states. The far-reaching agreement of views on the safeguarding of peace also provides a firm basis for this.

Oskar Fischer briefed his guest on the GDR's stance regarding current questions of international relations and underlined that the GDR is unswervingly continuing its foreign policy course aimed at the safeguarding of peace. The governments and the peoples are constantly faced with the decision of whether detente, including the military sphere, or a new round of the arms race is to determine the international climate. For this reasons the GDR considers the early convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe to be urgently necessary. Madrid ought to give clear pointers for cooperation and security.

Also present at the meeting, which was held in a friendly and frank atmosphere, were the other members of the Finnish delegation and Finnish Ambassador to the GDR Kuuno Honkonen.

Reception with Mueckenberger

LD182354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Finnish Ambassador to the GDR, Kuuno Honkonen, gave a cocktail party in Berlin on Friday in honor of the delegation of the Finnish Riksdag, led by Dr Johannes Virolainen.

Present were Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, and other public figures, including Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier. The delegation is leaving for home on Saturday [19 January].

Departure From Berlin

LD191654 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0950 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Finnish Riksdag delegation, led by Riksdag President Johannes Virolainen, which has been in the GDR since the beginning of the week, left for home Saturday morning [19 January].

The guests were seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the People's Chamber Presidium, and other Presidium members and People's Chamber deputies.

SWEDISH AGRICULTURAL MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD211140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Swedish Agriculture Minister Anders Dahlgren has arrived in the GDR for a visit which will last several days, during which he will have talks with GDR representatives. In Suhl Bezirk he will acquaint himself with the work in a number of agricultural-industrial enterprises.

FISCHER MEETS WITH SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD182131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, today received the director general for European Foreign Policy and Atlantic Affairs in the Spanish Foreign Ministry, Juan Duran-Loriga Rodriganez, for a talk.

During the talk, which was held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, they stressed the positive development of bilateral relations and discussed the next steps for their further deepening. In the discussion of current international problems opinions were exchanged particularly about the furthering of detente, about disarmament and preparations for the Madrid meeting. It was stressed that the safeguarding of peace and the continuation of the process of detente require the ending of the arms race and effective disarmament measures.

The Spanish official is visiting the GDR for official talks at the invitation of Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

SED GREETS BOLIVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU191700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Letter from the SED Central Committee, signed by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee extends fraternal militant greetings to the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] on the occasion of its 30th anniversary.

With deep sympathy and in close solidarity the GDR communists follow the Bolivian people's struggle for democracy and social progress, against arbitrariness and imperialist exploitation. For three decades your party has been fearlessly and staunchly fighting for the country's democratic renewal and for safeguarding its national independence.

Between the SED and the PCB there are fraternal relations which are developing in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism, and which serve the international communist and anti-imperialist movement.

We wish you new successes in strengthening your ranks and your influence in the interest of the Bolivian workers class and of all democratic forces of Bolivia, as well as of our common communist cause.

AXEN ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE ON THREATS TO PEACE

LD182343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1320 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The work of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples is and remains closely linked with the struggle of the peoples for peace, national independence and social progress. This was reaffirmed by the league's eighth general assembly in Berlin on Friday [18 January].

Taking part in the general assembly were Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, public figures from all the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, and working people from industry, agriculture and institutions.

In his closing address Hermann Axen emphasized that in view of the attacks against detente by imperialism it is necessary, through the convincing and determined propagation of the truth about real socialism in the GDR and its peace policy, to strengthen the friendship between the peoples and their struggle for peace. He described the further promotion of the noble cause of international friendship as a task of the first importance of socialist foreign policy.

The general assembly addressed greetings to friends of the GDR throughout the world. The message says that peace and international understanding cannot flourish under the threat of American missiles. "NATO's hazardous plans are opposed to our joint efforts for the further development of relations between the states and of friendship between the peoples. We counter imperialist international demagogy and strife with our solution: Friendship of the peoples consolidates peace."

In the general assembly 13 speakers reported on the work of the League for Friendship Among Peoples in over 60 countries and on the growing interest in the development of the GDR. The general assembly reelected Gerald Goetting president, Horst Brasch as first vice president and secretary general, and Dr Paul Wandel as vice president.

CARTER COMMENTS ON OLYMPICS, AFGHANISTAN NOTED

LD211132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Istvan Kulcsar dispatch]

[Text] New York--The first presidential primary is to take place in the state of Iowa today. The major or minor rallies with the Democratic and Republican candidates have been going on for weeks in front of U.S. cameras and foreign television teams. The only exception is President Carter, who uses the artificially created atmosphere of an international crisis as an excuse and refuses to leave Washington. He even canceled the television debate with his Democratic rivals, among them Senator Kennedy, on this pretext.

Carter has nonetheless found a way of making use of television in his campaign: Yesterday he gave an interview to NBC's "Meet the Press" program. He claimed that the Afghan events constitute the greatest threat to peace since World War II. The President also announced that he told the U.S. Olympic Committee that he disapproved of the participation of American competitors in the Moscow Olympics. Carter confirmed that the United States wants to increase its naval strength in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf and wants to establish naval and air bases in the area.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT, PRESS 'BURYING DETENTE'

LD201628 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Istvan Kulcsar dispatch]

[Text] New York--Hardly a day goes by without American radio and television stations broadcasting more items on attempts to thwart the Moscow Olympics. It was President Carter who first suggested the boycott, then seeing that it did not meet with enthusiastic reception at home or abroad, he drew back for a while. Just 2 days later the State Department spokesman mentioned that the administration was considering boycotting the games. Next, Mrs Rosalynn Carter, on an election campaign tour on behalf of her husband, proposed that the Olympics be held in a city other than Moscow. The following day Vice President Mondale expressed his agreement. And so it went on: One item a day until public opinion is so persuaded that the Moscow Olympics should be wrecked that not even the International Olympic Committee can contradict it.

Of course, the Olympic games are not the central issue of world politics but their treatment is characteristic of the thinking of the U.S. administration, which claims the right, in its own words, to punish other countries, in this case the USSR for the aid given to Afghanistan. Trade restrictions, bans on the sale of feed grain, the freezing of sporting and cultural relations are evidently contrary to Soviet interests but the main loser is detente itself and arms limitations, needed equally by the two great powers, the USSR and the United States.

I heard this myself the other day from a leading official of the U.S. Department of State, but the press, particularly the Washington POST, is openly burying detente. A series of articles by Robert Kaiser, published during the week, can be regarded as its obituary, with the proviso that in this literary form the merits of the deceased are usually extolled while this Washington publicist does not have even one good word for detente.

In the meantime it has become clear that stiffening U.S. policy is not a reaction to Soviet aid to Afghanistan but a course that has been developing for a long time. This is shown by the hysteria whipped up last year about the nonexistent Soviet combat unit in Cuba, so only an excuse was needed for speeding up the arms race, the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, the building up of a system of bases in the Near and Middle East and the establishment of a separate U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean.

President Carter wishes to express the new strategic line of U.S. foreign policy as a doctrine. He is expected to make it public during the coming week. He may even give some details in his television interview scheduled for this evening. Both Washington's policy of strength and its formulation as a doctrine are strongly reminiscent of American practice 20 or 30 years ago. However, what makes this kind of approach anachronistic from the start is the increased strength of the USSR and the change that has taken place in the international balance of power.

PRC TRIES TO REVIVE 'AXIS' WITH PAKISTAN

LD182127 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] It has apparently been decided in Islamabad to give as little publicity as possible to the visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Pakistan. MTI correspondent Endre Aczel has this to say:

The discretion is undeniably for a good reason since military issues are being discussed. This way the job of the commentator is relatively easy since this time he does not have to think about alternatives. China has made it clear that it wishes to assist Pakistan or, to be more precise, assist the country which lends a home, bases, materiel and military support for elements revolting against the legal Government of Afghanistan.

Allow me to mention two statements here. One originates from U.S. Secretary Brown who just recently has visited China. Brown said that China and the United States will support Pakistan simultaneously but independently of each other. The other statement is connected with Deng Xiaoping. According to this, the countries of the world must initiate a large-scale concerted action against the Soviet aid to Afghanistan. It should also be recalled that the Pakistani-Chinese alliance which some have not unjustifiably called an "axis" is one of the older facts of world politics.

China sulked for a while after Ali Bhutto's execution but now, on the pretext of events in Afghanistan, wishes to revive the old axis, this time making its tactical objective not India but Afghanistan. Nor is Pakistan playing the part of the sleeping partner in this game. It finds it beneficial that on the pretext of an alleged threat--which, by the way, the Soviet news agency has just denied--it would receive greater military support than ever before from China and the United States.

Pakistan, which serves as a base against Afghanistan, attracts sympathy in Chinese eyes. In a few days from now it will be host to the foreign ministerial conference of Muslim countries, and Beijing would like it if the stance of this conference were to be imbued with feelings (?pleasing to its heart) above all against the Soviet Union.

As far as more concrete and tangible facts are concerned, at the same time as Huang Hua set off for Pakistan, the Chinese weaponry and war material was already on its way by land along the Karakorum highway to Pakistan and the counterrevolutionaries camping on Pakistan's territory.

BUDAPEST REPORTS AMPUTATION OF TITO'S LEG

LD202352 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Another operation has been carried out on Yugoslav head of state Tito. The medical bulletin issued in Ljubljana said that Tito's left leg has been amputated. The serious circulatory problems severely restricted the blood supply to the left leg and accelerated the necrotizing of the cells, which threatened the life of the patient, the medical bulletin states. President Tito stood up well to the operation.

MARJAI ATTENDS TRADE TALKS IN MOSCOW; LEAVES FOR HOME

LD191120 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 18 (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian deputy prime minister, permanent representative to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, has held talks in Moscow with Konstantin Katushev, Soviet deputy prime minister and co-chairman of the cooperation commission. The discussions took place after the conclusion of the CMEA Executive Committee session where the Hungarian delegation was headed by Jozsef Marjai.

The Hungarian and Soviet deputy prime ministers reviewed timely issues of cooperation between the two countries and coordinated tasks related with the practical implementation of Hungarian-Soviet trade traffic in the current year. They also studied the preparations for further cooperation, specialization agreements as well as the state of joint tasks aimed at serving long-term bilateral collaboration.

Jozsef Marjai conducted talks also with Soviet deputy prime ministers, Ivan Arkhipov, Tikhon Kiselov, Ziya Nuriyev, Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and Vladimir Alkhimov, president of the state bank of the Soviet Union, on topics pertaining to multifarious cooperation between the two countries.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest on Friday.

MTI ASSESSES RESULTS OF MSZMP REPORT-BACK MEETINGS

LD192200 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 19 (MTI)--The primary organizations of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party have held or are just about to hold their meetings in preparation of the 12th HSWP congress. Report-back party meetings last November surveyed primary organization activities over the past five years, while the agenda now includes discussions on the Central Committee's congress guidelines and the proposals related to amendments in the party rules. In many places, the party leaders have been re-elected and deputies appointed for the conferences of the supreme party organs. MTI has made inquiries at the HSWP CC department of party and mass organizations about the important series of events that had preceded these high-level party conferences.

The meetings of the primary party organizations were marked by complete enforcement of democracy: Everyone who requested leave to speak about any question was given the floor and a chance to freely explain his views on the problems and tasks of both the country as a whole and his narrower locality.

On the average, one in three party members took advantage of this right at the report-back meetings which--as a sign of great interest--were attended by 85 to 90 percent of the membership. (Attendance in some places was even 100 percent.)

The consultations and debates on the congress guidelines have enabled more than (?80,000) party members to have a direct say in shaping the party's policy. Though this major stage of congressional preparations is still under way, some conclusions helping political management may well be drawn even now. The guidelines met a favourable response from the membership and are generally said to give a good program for the five years to come. Given the experience of the debates, it can be established that the membership continues to agree with the party's main political line and expects the congress to reaffirm it. More attention than before was given at the party meetings to the international situation, the chief trends and tasks of the party's foreign policy. The party members are upholding the HSWP's foreign policy resting on a firm internationalist basis and require the party to do everything in its power to help maintain peace in the future too.

Assessing the development of the social and political conditions, the communists were in agreement with what was laid down in the guidelines: The social system is stable in Hungary, the working class lives up to its leading role and the policy of alliance helps effectively the building of advanced socialist society. Apart from formulating the principles, however, there is need for more concrete measures aimed at reducing the staff numbers and restricting bureaucratic practices. The party meetings approved the higher demands set for economic building work. It was expressed in a number of places that the current economic trends in the country had been influenced not only by external factors, but also by the deficiencies of our work. They criticised, among other things, the shortcomings affecting transformation of the production pattern, urged improvements in the labour discipline and tougher actions against offenders.

The central ideological and culture political tasks envisaged have met with general approval among the communists. Many suggested that the petty bourgeois life-style and attitudes should be condemned more definitely and the tasks indispensable to broaden the socialist mode of life formulated precisely. Regarding the requirements of communist conduct, it was stressed in many places: The party members should accept the necessary disputes, they should stand up against egalitarianism and must not tolerate passive attitudes which weaken the party's power and prestige.

Re-election of the leadership is another central theme of the January party meetings. Based on previous observations, the members thoroughly examined the professional work, political aptness and human conduct of the candidates before deciding who of them will lead the primary organizations in the coming years. In the overwhelming proportion of the primary organizations, the new party leadership truly reflects the composition of the membership and entails with the character of the given company, factory or institution. Increasing the number of physical workers, women (?and) youth in the leadership of the primary organizations and of the party organs received great emphasis at the elections.

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD191644 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[PAP Correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan, PAP--At the end of talks between the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology of the Polish People's Republic and the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Science and Technology, a protocol on the coordination of Polish and Soviet science and technology plans for 1981-85 was signed in Moscow today.

Cooperation and the joint solution of 332 problems important for both countries economies is planned for the five years in question. They embrace all fields of economy, especially coal mining, energy, energy machinery construction, chemical industry, oil refining and petrochemical industry, the construction of chemical apparatus, construction and road machine industry, tractor and agricultural machine industry, automation industry, communications, metallurgy, construction, agriculture, food industry and health protection.

An inter-state agreement on further cooperation in coal processing between Poland and the USSR was signed on the same day.

TANJUG REPORTS GIEREK TELEGRAM TO TITO

LD172100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, sent the following telegram to President Tito via Polish Ambassador in Belgrade Wiktor Kineck:

"Esteemed Comrade Tito, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and on my own behalf, I wish to extend most cordial wishes for your speedy and complete recovery.

"The Polish communists and all our people pay great tribute to your political activity as leader of Socialist Yugoslavia and the LCY, outstanding statesman and leader of the international workers movement.

"On this occasion, I wish once again to emphasize that we highly appreciate your personal contribution to the strengthening and development of close relations, friendship and cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia as well as your lasting merits for the cause of peace throughout the world."

GIEREK, BABIUCH MEET WITH OFFICIALS OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

LD180944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, met in Warsaw today with representatives of the women's movement, the Presidium of the National Council of Polish Women, leading officials of women's organizations and women representing various social groups and regions. The meeting took the form of a direct conversation about the most important problems faced by women and families and about the part the women's movement is playing in the nationwide discussion preceding the eighth party congress. The meeting was attended by Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Also present was Jerzy Kuberski, director of the Central Committee Social Organizations, Sports and Tourism Department.

During the meeting, Edward Gierek said that among the most important social problems which will be taken up in the current decade will be the housing question. Increasingly more houses are being built but the housing lists remain long. The situation should gradually improve in the next 5-year plan when the number of apartments becoming available will be just over the number of newly married couples, which is now constant. This will make it possible to slightly improve the housing situation of other families, especially the large ones. Improvement in market food supplies is also an important issue.

Apart from the possibility of increasing farm production, the most important task in the next few years will be the development of farm produce processing. The first secretary of the party Central Committee said that all suggestions and proposals dealing with the protection of women's interests and family interests will be considered in detail by one of the eight party congress commissions.

GRUDZIEN, KANIA ATTEND KATOWICE PARTY MEETING

LD192244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] A plenary meeting of the party voivodship committee was held in Katowice today. The meeting, chaired by Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee, was attended by Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. The meeting discussed the tasks connected with the improvement of the working conditions of workers, improvement of health service and the protection of the environment in this industrial region.

SEJM, PEOPLE'S COUNCILS ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 23 MARCH

LD172351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A session of the State Council was held today at Belweder Palace. In connection with the approaching end of the term of Polish Sejm and people's councils at voivodship level elected in 1976, the State Council adopted a resolution on holding an election and considered problems it would have to deal with in accordance with the election law. Elections to the Sejm and voivodship people's councils will be held on Sunday 23 March this year. The State Council approved an election schedule which lays down the dates specified in the election law.

The State Council ratified the protocol amending the international convention standardizing certain bill-of-lading regulations. The protocol brings up to date the convention provisions dating back to 1924 and dealing with documents proving the receipt of cargoes prior to loading them in holds of ships and will help to improve the position of Polish merchant fleet on the world shipping market.

In addition, the State Council approved a report on its own activity last year and decided to forward it to the Sejm Presidium. It also granted the request from 31 persons applying for Polish citizenship.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON SDUF CONFERENCE

Composition of SDUF

AU181046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/1/1980--Over 32,000 organizations of the socialist democracy and units have been created in Romania including over 2,500,000 working people, shows the account delivered by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the socialist democracy and unity organizations.

Of the total number of the members of the socialist democracy and unity organizations 50 per cent are workers in the industrial, construction and transport enterprises, 31 percent peasants, 13 percent working people of research and design, art and culture institutions, teaching staff, doctors and other intellectuals and seven per cent housewives and pensioners of various residential districts. Out of the total persons enlisted in the socialist democracy and unity organizations 48 per cent are women, over 9.30 percent are working people of Magyar nationality, 1.38 percent of German nationality, 0.61 percent of other nationalities.

Each organization of the socialist democracy and unity elected its own committee. At the same time, the territorial, commune, town, municipal and county conferences organized over this period elected their respective bureaus. As many as 2,705 commune committees have been set up, 187 town committees, 54 municipal and 39 county committees and the Bucharest Municipal Committee. As many as 61,196 persons are members of these committees of which 49.5 percent women.

Analyzing the way in which the admission of members was carried through, the great political influence the newly created organizations have among the masses, the account stresses that the new quality of member of the socialist democracy and unity organization is granted to all those recognizing the statute of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and militate for the implementation of the aims and tasks of this organization.

Congress Resumes, Ceausescu Reelected

AU181220 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Excerpt] The proceedings of the Second Congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] resumed this morning. In an atmosphere of particular enthusiasm and amidst prolonged applause and cheers by all delegates and guests at the congress, the great forum of the unshakable unity of all our people around the party a short time ago unanimously elected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as SDUF chairman.

Presenting this proposal to the congress, Comrade Stefan Voitec stressed that it reflects the ardent wish of all delegations to the Second SDUF Congress and the profound esteem and gratitude all our people harbor toward the party and state leader who is particularly concerned with constantly developing and improving social relations, the forces of production and socialist democracy in the interest of the fatherland's prosperity and the people's well-being.

Taking into consideration that the SDUF's activity is based on the RCP's domestic and international political line, the congress expressed full agreement with the 12th party congress documents and decided to endorse them and to act to unite the efforts of all our people to implement these documents.

After the discussions, which took place over 2 days in plenum, commissions and the country-wide conference of the SDUF organizations ended, discussions in which 272 participants took the floor. The delegations unanimously approved the following documents:

1. Report on the activity carried out by the SDUF since the first congress up to now;

2. Program of measures for organizing and holding the general election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and to the people's councils;

3. The SDUF manifesto for the election campaign for the general election of deputies to the GNA and people's councils; and

4. Certain amendments to the SDUF statute.

The SDUF was entrusted with the mandate to finalize the resolution of the second congress on the basis of the proposals made by the delegates.

The SDUF National Council was then elected. The congress elected the National Council unanimously. It comprises 536 members representing the RCP, the General Union of Trade Unions, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Union of Communist Youth, the Union of Communist Students' Associations, the National Council of Women, the writers and composers unions, the Plastic Artists Union, the Journalists Union, the Journalists Council, the Associations of Men of Science, of theatrical and movie associations, craftsmen and consumer cooperatives, the councils of working people of Hungarian, German, Serbian and Ukrainian nationality, the SDUF organizations in villages and towns, in enterprises and institutions, other mass, civic and professional organizations, the religious, practically all political, mass, civic and professional organizations, all social classes and strata, irrespective of nationality, which most comprehensively and representatively form the country's political body.

Members of SDUF Leadership

AU182116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/1/1980--Holding its first plenary meeting on January 18 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, chairman of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity (FSDU), the National Council of the front elected by the Second FSDU Congress, elected the Executive Bureau of the council.

The Executive Bureau is made up of Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's president, chairman of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity; Tamara Dobrin, executive chariman of the FSDU National Council; Stefan Voitec, first deputy chairman of the FSDU National Council; the vice-chairmen of the National Council: Constantin Arseni, Mihai Burca, Eduard Eisenburger, Ana Muresan, Gheorghe Petrescu, Iosif Uglar; the secretaries of the National Council: Tandafir Cocirla, Aurel Duma, Stan Soare, as well as its members: Radu Beligan, Doina Benea, Maria Bobu, Petre Brincus, Nicu Ceausescu, Cornelia Filipas, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Gheorghe Gomoiu, Pantelimon Gavanescu, Ion Irimescu, Vasile Marin, Gheorghe Macovescu, Eugenia Mandita, Andrei Neagu, Ion Sasu, Ioan Ursu.

AGERPRES Comment

AU191525 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 19 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/1/1980--A new form of participation of the citizens in debating and running public affairs is about to be institutionalized in Romania.

Public meetings named "rostrums of democracy" will be organized within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, in which various problems of the economic, social and political life of the country will be discussed in an organized frame with the broad mass of citizens. As President Nicolae Ceausescu specified at the recent SDUF congress, in these monthly meetings citizens will meet representatives of party and state bodies, deputies, various executives of economy, will ask questions and get answers in connection with any theoretical and practical aspect of the party and state home and foreign policy, of a socialist construction and international life. Debates will be absolutely free. It was also President Ceausescu that emphasized that any problem would be allowed to be discussed there and that nobody would have to be subject to any kind of privation for having his opinion stated on one problem or another.

A perceptive observer of the Romanian political life will grasp it right away that the decision to organize--at an all country level and frequently--such debates logically stems from the evolution of the Romanian socialist democracy. True, Romania has over the years developed a quite singular system of democratic institutions, which ensures the possibility for all citizens to commit themselves to governing the society. The collective decision asserts itself in all compartments of socio-economic life. The general meetings of working people operate in economy as supreme forums of workers' management. In between the meetings, the management of the economic units is exerted by the working people's councils made up of hundreds of thousands of workers, specialists, representatives of political and public organizations. At an all-country level, a strong system for involving the masses in making the strategic decisions has been institutionalized. Great national forums have been consecrated, such as the Congress of People's Councils, the Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, the peasantry's congress, the Congress of Working People's Councils. Between these congresses, quinquennially, it is their permanent bodies that function: the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils, the National Council of Agriculture, the National Council of Working People. The laws and decisions of major import to the nation are endorsed in Romania only after thorough public debate.

As part of Romanian democracy, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front has a role of utmost importance. It ties together the RCP, the trade unions, cooperative farms, women's organizations, youth organizations, the councils of the coinhabiting nationalities, the scientific, cultural, artistic, sports unions and associations, other public and professional organizations, representatives of the cults. Likewise, the front has its own organizations--the Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations. The SDUF asserts itself ever more as a superior form of coordination of the entire nation's efforts, expresses the unity of interests and aspirations of the entire Romanian people. The functions of the SDUF match its scope. It submits laws and decisions to public debate, initiates bills and drafts, arranges electoral campaigns. Among other things, the recent congress voted the manifesto of the front for the following elections of deputies to the parliament and to the people's councils, elections to be held on March 9 this year. A well deserved prestige is enjoyed by the civic control actions carried through under the aegis of the SDUF with a view to improving the people's labour conditions, the supply to the population and the services, to protecting the environment.

At the same time the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front develops relations with similar bodies in the socialist countries, contacts and exchanges delegations with progressive and democratic parties, with national liberation movements of developing countries, arranges meetings and talks with delegationsof political organizations of developed capitalist countries.

During the recent congress President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the necessity for the SDUF to carry out sustained activity for developing the spirit of international solidarity with all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, with the struggle of the peoples for social progress, for peace, for independence, for each people's right to be free, to be master of its destiny. This orientation is fully reflected by Romania's consistent demeanor, Romania taking unabated action not only for developing democracy within her borders but also for democratizing the international life.

USSR STATE PLANNING VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS OFFICIALS ON VISIT

Meeting With Verdet

AU191650 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 19 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, today received Nikolay Slyunkov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who is visiting our country. During the talk the sides expressed satisfaction at the upward course of all-round Romanian-Soviet relations, to whose development and expansion a decisive contribution is made by meeting and talks between comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev. They discussed aspects of economic cooperation in various fields of mutual interest.

Meeting With Constantin

AU182153 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicholae Constantin, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee, today received Nickolay Slyunkov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. The two sides discussed issues concerning further actions to coordinate plans for developing the national economies of Romania and the Soviet Union in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan, to expand production sharing and specialization, particularly in machine building, and to expand mutual commodity deliveries.

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU191530 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 19 Jan 80 AU

[Text] At the conclusion of his talks in Moscow with the members of the Soviet Government, Comrade Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, signed a protocol on cooperation in 1980 between Romania and the Soviet Union in the mechanization and technical-material supplies of agriculture. The document provides for expanding cooperation and collaboration in this field by adapting new forms of mutual assimilation of new technologies on the more efficient maintenance and utilization of the technical-material base in the agricultural sector; it also provides for mutual deliveries of designs and new machines and equipment and for assistance in training technical cadres of both countries.

During his Moscow visit, Comrade Angelo Miculescu also met with the ministers of agriculture, the meat and milk industry and the food industry and visited certain specialized scientific reserach centers.

VERDET RECEIVES POLISH MATERIALS MINISTER

AU182145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/1/1980--Aspects regarding the strengthening and expansion of the mutually advantageous collaboration between Romania and Poland were approached during the reception by Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet of the Polish minister of raw materials, Eugeniusz Szyr.

During the talks held on January 18 satisfaction was expressed at the upward ocurse of the multiple relations established between Romania and Poland.

The Polish minister is paying visit to Romania at head of an economic delegation.

REPORTAGE ON PRIME MINISTER VERDET'S VISIT TO EGYPT

20 January Departure

AU201401 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania today left for the Arab Republic of Egypt on an official visit at the invitation of Dr Mustafa Khalil, prime minister of that country.

The prime minister is accompanied by comrades Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Popescu, deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology; Gheorghe Crainiceanu, vice president of the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank, couselors and experts.

Beginning of Talks; Dinner

AU202022 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 20 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is paying an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, today met with the prime minister of the host country, Mustafa Khalil. The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction with the ascending course of the Romanian-Egyptian relations, which are continuously developing, for the benefit of the two peoples and countries, and of the cause of international peace and understanding.

Thus, the two sides emphasized the special importance of the meetings and talks between presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat, which contributed each time to expanding the all-round Romanian-Egyptian relations, and consolidated even further the friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The two government heads agreed to examine at their next working meetings specific ways and means of expanding the bilateral cooperation in the near and distant future, especially in areas of primary importance for the two countries' economies and progress. They also exchanged views on current aspects of international life. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding,which is characteristic of the good relations between our countries and peoples.

Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil gave an official dinner for Comrade Ilie Verdet, the Romanian prime minister. The dinner was attended by the officials accompanying the Romanian prime minister, and Egyptian officials. The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

Egyptian Reportage

For Egyptian media reportage on Prime Minister Ilie Verdet's visit to Egypt, see the Egypt section of the 21 January Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LABOR MINISTER ADDRESSES ITALY'S SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS

AU191447 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 19 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/1/1980--Addressing the 18th Congress of the Italian Social-Democratic Party [ISDP], Emil Bobu, member of the GTUCR Central Council, minister of labour, addressed in behalf of the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the working people in Romania, a warm friendly salute to the congress. The speaker expressed satisfaction at the upward course of the friendly relations between the RCP and ISDP, relations of collaboration serving the amplification of the traditional relations between Romania and Italy, between the two peoples.

The RCP, he stressed, will amplify ever more the relations with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with all workers democratic organizations for the development of international life on a new, democratic way. Likewise, the RCP consolidated and will consolidate in the future too, the relations of solidarity and collaboration with the national liberation movements, with the ruling parties in the developing countries, with other democratic parties, with progressive, revolutionary organizations everywhere, setting out from the reality that the consolidation of solidarity and collaboration of these forces is an imperative of our days, the sine qua non of building a world of social and national justice, of independence and welfare of each and every nation.

In conclusion, he expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the ISDP, between the two countries and peoples will continuously develop in the future too.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH VIETNAM--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/1/1980--The new programme of cultural and scientific exchanges between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Bucharest on January 19. The document stipulates exchanges in education, science, health protection, press, radio and television, this making a new contribution to the two friendly countries and peoples better knowing and getting closer to each other. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES English 1200 GMT 19 Jan 80 AU]

DETERIORATING CONDITION OF TITO'S LEG PROMPTS NEW OPERATION

LD191606 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Further deterioration of the condition of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito's left leg requires a new operation. President Tito's general state of health is good.

[Signed] Doctors' Council

Leg Amputated

AU201745 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 20 Jan 80 AU

[Announcement on the State of Health of President Tito]

[Text] Today at noon the left leg of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito was amputated because of the severe damage to the arteries which resulted in the interruption of blood circulation and accelerated devitalizing of the tissue of this leg, endangering his life. President Tito withstood the operation well. The immediate postoperative progress is normal.

[Signed] Doctors' Council

Good State of Health

AU211117 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Announcement on the State of Health of President Tito]

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, who was operated on in the Ljubljana clinic center yesterday, spent a quiet night. His temperature, blood pressure and pulse are within normal limits. The general state of health of President Tito is good.

[Signed] Doctors' Council

NO SOVIET INVASION EXPECTED SHOULD TITO DIE

LD211205 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 17 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Frits Schaling dispatch]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 17 January--Yugoslavia does not believe that the Soviet Union will try, should Tito die, to invade Yugoslavia as they invaded Afghanistan. A leading member of the Yugoslav Party Presidium stated this yesterday in a private conversation with a Western diplomat.

This Yugoslav, who has performed top executive functions in the Yugoslav party in the recent past and is by no means loved in Moscow, said that he did not think that there was any real possibility of the Russians using military means to gain control in Yugoslavia.

According to this top Yugoslav source, such a venture would be too risky for Moscow. In saying that he was clearly alluding to the unpredictable reactions which a Russian invasion would produce not only in Yugoslavia itself but also in the West.

According to the Yugoslav party leader, there are also no specific signs that the Russians are contemplating such action. In saying that he refuted unsubstantiated reports that Russian forces in Hungary were recently strengthened and that troops had been sent from the Soviet Union to Bulgaria.

Although the world of diplomats and representatives in Belgrade is buzzing with rumors of great disquiet over President Tito's unstable health, the diplomat mentioned earlier described the atmosphere at party headquarters in the Yugoslav capital as "completely normal." He said that there is no sign which suggests any agitation, tension or anxiety.

The party leader concerned also expressed "complete confidence" that nothing shocking would happen in Yugoslavia should Tito die, and that the post-Tito period would start without major changes.

REPORTS OF 'SPECIAL DEFENSE MEASURES' DENIED

LD181816 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1713 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 18 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezic today said that reports on an emergency or extraordinary state in Yugoslavia are unfounded and senseless.

At his regular press conference today, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman said that Yugoslavia is taking no special defense measures as reported by some information media abroad. He added that the Yugoslav Armed Forces, just as all armed forces in the world, depending on the situation and needs, carry out their regular activities envisaged under training and capacitation plans.

KALEZIC REJECTS BLOC PATRONAGE, POLICY OF INTERFERENCE

LD181524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's regular press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the spokesman was asked: Yugoslavia has recently been the subject of a great number of news reports and commentaries, and also of various conjectures in certain foreign information media. Have you anything to say in this connection?

Kalezic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, replied:

There has been a lot of discussion about Yugoslavia recently in reports from foreign news agencies, commentaries in the foreign press and in various statements. For the greater part they contain objective approaches and benevolent and friendly interest in our country and its policy. However, attempts are being made to carry over the climate of tension and bloc competition from certain areas of the world to others including Yugoslavia.

As an independent and nonalined country, Yugoslavia has earned great international standing by its principled and consistent policy and has been accepted as an important factor of peace and stability not only in Europe, but also in the world.

Thanks to its socialist self-managing and democratic system Yugoslavia is a firm and stable community of equal nations and nationalities, capable of preserving its independence and of insuring its own independent and successful development. Because of this, Yugoslavia has never accepted anyone's patronage, nor is it necessary for Yugoslavia to do so. Yugoslavia decisively rejects any kind of bloc competition in connection with its internal affairs or the international situation.

Yugoslavia considers that detente, peace and security of the world must be the greatest concern of the entire international community. The greatest contribution to this will be made if all--particularly the blocs and great powers--strictly adhere to the UN Charter and respect the principles of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all peoples and countries. This also includes the inadmissibility of resorting to the policy of force, interference in internal affairs and imposition of others' wills on other states.

As regards Yugoslavia, it will continue to develop good and friendly relations on the basis of full equality and mutual respect with all other countries that are ready to do the same.

SUNDIC CRITICIZES BLOC 'CONCERN' FOR YUGOSLAVIA'S FUTURE

LD181528 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] What lies behind world events--and Yugoslavia and the world? Here is Milika Sundic's commentary:

The world continues to be preoccupied with searching for the best and most accurate reply to the question of all that is going to happen this year--a year which has started badly. Everyone agrees that the international situation is very delicate and dangerous to world peace but that considerable differences exist in assessing the causes for such a situation.

The nonalined countries, or the majority of them, hold the view that interbloc competition and tendencies toward dragging the whole world into the game which the blocs are playing are the basic causes of the current tension and, therefore, also the greatest threat to peace. Since the nonalined movement has been in existence the above assessment has not once been brought into question. When, 3 weeks ago, the Soviet military action in Afghanistan occured, the nonalined countries reacted in a way which differed essentially from the behavior of the military blocs: the Western bloc, which from bloc viewpoints censured the Soviet military action in Afghanistan, and of the Eastern block which defended its own action with almost the same arguments.

A resolution, the character of which was set by the nonalined countries, was adopted at the UN General Assembly special session. Precisely because of this it represents the best way to resolve the new crisis. The resolution demands both the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and an end to any other kind of interference in that country's internal affairs. The resolution loses nothing in significance regardless of the extent to which anyone is satisfied with it or of the extent to which anyone from the opposite bloc believes that the resolution represents their triumph.

Interbloc conflicts in these and similar crisis situations have always--in one way or another--affected countries which do not belong to military blocs. This also occurred on this occasion. Among other things, some circles in the world have become concerned about what will happen to Yugoslavia. This is not the first time that others are concerned about us and most likely it will not be the last. Yugoslavia has said for a long time that it is not anyone's (?gray) zone and that its independence does not depend either on the inclinations or claims of either of the blocs toward Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia's independence depends exclusively on Yugoslavia's readiness to defend its freedom and independence. No one should doubt that Yugoslavia is really prepared for defense.

On the other hand, no one apart from Yugoslavia is invited to assess when and by whom its independence is threatened, and even less to offer protection from an aggressor whom someone else identifies on behalf of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia has an accurate insight into everything taking place in the world and everything which affects Yugoslavia directly. Yugoslav security, in view of the fact that peace is indivisible, is an integral part of European and world security. It must be clear to everyone that there cannot be peace in Europe if there is not peace in southern Europe and in the Mediterranean area.

In postwar history, Yugoslavia has been confronted with many dangers and has overcome them all successfully. Its readiness and ability to defend its independence and the gains of the revolution are the best guarantee of Yugoslavia's future and its strongest barrier against any enemy. President Tito, let us recall, has said several times that Yugoslavia is strong enough to fear nothing and no one. These words are the best answer to all those who surrender on our behalf, as they have in the past or intend to in the future.

BULGARIAN BOOK REVIEWED REPRESENTS 'TERRITORIAL CLAIMS'

LD181614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In a series of articles in the Bulgarian press praising the memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva and in particular the part which raises the so-called Macedonian question, there has also been a review published in the BCP Central Committee weekly organ IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT. In this review, the question is presented as "the most unpleasant problem in the Bulgarian people's modern history." Asked to comment on this at his press conference today, Kalezic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, stated:

The review of Tsola Dragoycheva's memoirs, which was recently published in the BCP weekly IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT represents an open expression of territorial claims toward Yugoslavia and a serious threat to trust and stability in the Balkans.

In that review, the Macedonian people's liberation struggle and the creation of the Macedonian Socialist Republic in the framework of the SFRY are proclaimed as "a violation of the internationalist position of the communist parties on the Macedonian question" and is called "a manifestation of nationalism and chauvinism" on the part of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

The author of the review makes all this topical by stating that it is a question of essential importance and a case of an "approach--which is new in essence--to one of the most complex and unpleasant problems in the Bulgarian people's modern history."

He considers that this "problem" should be researched and opened up in the interests of socialism and progress in this region of the world.

There is no need to demonstrate that this is a crude violation of one of the essential principles of the UN Charter on the rights of peoples to self-determination and at the same time preaches the theory of limited sovereignty.

BILIC REJECTS PATRONAGE, INTERFERENCE BY EITHER BLOC

LD202130 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In Gradac, in the foothills of legendary Bikovo, an exceptional celebration was held today. The occasion was the 60th anniversary of the founding of the first cell of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in that place and the 38th anniversary of the first armed Partisan action on our sea.

Here is a report on this by Mila Alilovic: Just as it has been waging a struggle for the interests of the working class and the victory of socialism in the past 60 years in a worthy manner, Gradac today marked in the same way its jubilees. Wreaths of fresh flowers were laid at the monument to the revolution and a plaque unveiled on the house where 60 years ago the party organization was founded. It was founded by Ante Sutic, who is still alive but who, unfortunately, was not able to come to his Gradac today, due to illness. Within the framework of the celebration a joint formal session of all basic organizations of the League of Communists in Gradac and of the municipal committee of the League of Communists of Ploce was held. It was attended by Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Mate Andrijasevic, chairman of the conference of the League of Communists of the Split community of municipalities, delegations of the Yugoslav People's Army and from neighboring municipalities as well as by numerous participants in the revolution.

Welcoming the participants in the session, Jure Bilic congratulated them on their jubilees and then spoke in greater detail about some topical subjects in international relations and the role of our country in them. He stressed in particular:

[Begin Bilic recording] The intervention in Afghanistan is an expression of the crisis of blocs and bloc relations in the world. It demonstrates the absurdity of the existence of blocs. It sounds a warning about the possibilities of a world catastrophe should reason not prevail, because before Afghanistan there had been interventions by both sides. Our country has always had a principled approach to this matter. This principled policy is based on a deep loyal policy of the League of Communists and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia from the time Tito took over the leadership of our party, and even before that, regardless of variations.

The national liberation struggle, the year 1948 [expulsion from the COMINFORM] and everything that has taken place is the result of this principled policy, and this means that every party has the [word indistinct] right to develop as it wants to, in the way which corresponds to its historical conditions and to be responsible for the destiny of its country and of its people and to have nobody interfere.

A game is being played around Yugoslavia today. There are forces emerging in the world today who are saying that as Yugoslavia is a socialist country they have some kind of right to defend it from some kind of intervention and for the preservation of the achievements of socialism in Yugoslavia. On the other hand, there are those who keep telling us that danger is threatening us from the other bloc and that they are ready and are concerned about Yugoslavia's independence. You have also heard commentaries about this today on radio and television, and our attitude is a clear one: We neither want to be taken in by the provocation about danger threatening us, although we will do everything possible to reject any possible provocations, nor do we accept any patronage from any side whatsoever, be it from one or the other bloc. [applause] [end recording]

The report on the founding of the party cell 60 years ago and on the first Partisan action at sea was submitted by Ante Benic, a prewar revolutionary and a fighter of the first hour of our revolution.

SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE NOTES THREAT, DANGER TO NONALINED STATES

LD181142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The international activity and cooperation of the League of Socialist Youth was considered today at the joint session of the Commission of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for International Cooperation, the section for foreign political affairs and international relations of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation of the Conference Presidium of the League of Socialist Youth.

It was noted in the debate that the international activity of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and cooperation with progressive youth and student organizations and movements in the world has been developing in keeping with the principles of SFRY and LCY foreign policy, and that the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia has made its contribution to the affirmation of the principles of the policy of nonalinement and active peaceful coexistence among youth in our country and the world.

In this context, the importance of futher activity and the strengthening of the role of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia in the process of socialization of all the international activity of our country was emphasized. Special attention was paid to the wider participation of the republican and provincial conferences of the League of Socialist Youth and social organizations, as collective members of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, in the development of international cooperation. It was emphasized that the present deterioration of the international situation, increased pressure, intervention and foreign interference, which especially threatens the independence of nonalined countries, demand constant and increased political action by the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia in the interpretation of international events and stands adopted by our country, as well as the active participation of youth in the implementation of tasks of the nonalined policy of our country and in the strengthening of its international position and security.

It was concluded at the meeting that it was also necessary to develop cooperation with all progressive and democratic youth and student organizations, especially with the organizations of the nonalined and developing countries. The importance of cooperation and solidarity of the League of Socialist Youth with the organizations of the liberation movements was emphasized.

The participation of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia in the multilateral activities of the youth and student organizations in the world was also considered. It was emphasized that the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia must firmly strive, together with other organizations of the nonalined countries, for the democratization of all aspects of multilateral cooperation and for the affirmation of influence and interests of the national organizations.

The meeting stressed the need for greater coordination of the international activity of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia with other sociopolitical organizations.

SERBIAN PEOPLE'S DEFENSE COMMISSION MEETS IN BELGRADE

ID181838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium commission for all-people's defense and social self-protection was held in Belgrade today. Questions of the Serbian League of Communist's organization and activity in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection were discussed.

Specific tasks of League of Communists organizations and leaderships were discussed as well as measures which need to be taken to further strengthen the organization and action capability of the League of Communists in this sphere.

This year's work program for the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium commission for all-people's defense and social self-protection was adopted at the meeting.

SLOVENE SAWP PRESIDENT URGES BETTER DEFENSE, SECURITY MEASURES

AU201050 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 14 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by Mitja Ribicic, president of the republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, at a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia in Ljubljana on 10 January]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 13 January--The latest aggravations in the international scene warn us that we must base all our defense preparations even more resolutely on the broad people's masses, a front of all progressive forces, as we once united them in the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist liberation front. Now this front is anti-hegemonic, for hegemony is a form of imperialism, Mitja Ribicic, president of the republican Conference of the SAWP stressed at the beginning of his speech at the Thursday session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia. We are presenting some of the most important thoughts from his speech.

We all know that the League of Communists bears special responsibility in connection with the protection of our socialist motherland, as is written in the Constitution and accepted in the consciousness of our masses, peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. The unity of the communists is therefore of tremendous importance for the security of our Yugoslavia, but at the present time, it is necessary that its activities be open, broad and public, just as the internal firmness of the League of Communists is necessary.

Therefore I think that we should decide at this session today to insure that the League of Communists will act as a front in the field of security policy.

We must organize meetings of people in the basic organizations of associated labor and local communities and directly, openly, frankly and clearly and in common language tell them all our assessments of the present political and economic situation and who are friends and allies and who is on the other side.

Of course I do not mean to say that we have done nothing in this respect. After all, we have lived and worked 35 years since the victory of the Partisans and we have created our own rich treasury of precious experiences and realizations along our original road of self-management and independent foreign policy.

At its initiation, the Liberation Front [founded in 1941] was called the anti-imperialist front. Likewise we could now call the SAWP the antihegemonic front, for hegemony is now the form of contemporary imperialism and people must be quite clear about this, so that it is plain to the people where the forces threatening the world with the possibilities of a new war are. Interventionism and interference in the affairs of other countries are being justified with all sorts of higher interests, by saying that it is a defense of freedoms, a saving of socialism and so forth. This facade hides the hegemonic which is to say imperialist, great-state and great-nation interests of certain powers. In my opinion, our people must be quite clear about this and about the original principles of nonalinement.

The freedom movement was represented by the Liberation Front. The basic points of the Liberation Front were realized through the Partisan victory. Thus we forever buried the possibilities of a realization of the "fifty-fifty" Yalta agreement. This has been the basis of our security situation until now. Self-determination is being implemented through the principles of self-management not as a right for the splitting and destruction of Yugoslavia, but primarily as a responsibility for the building of a common life among the peoples and nationalities in Socialist Yugoslavia. The only sovereign we recognize is the working people, masters in their own land.

The next thing we must take into account is the problem of self-assurance of our people. Along with explaining the political, economic and international situation, we must create the awareness in our people that we are able to resist all pressures on this small piece of the globe and that hegemonic, bloc, warmongering, fascist, intelligence and propagandistic rightist forces and others are not capable of overthrowing Socialist Yugoslavia nor of checking its independent path. They are not capable of sucking it into the vortex if we are firm and united internally. Our community will be able to repulse any attacks at every step, if the socialist forces are based on the interests of our own peoples and a broad front of the liberation forces all over the world. This front sometimes appears broken up and disunited, but in fact it is very strong in size, numbers and the efforts of the peoples and nationalities that strive as we do for self-determination, political sovereignty and new economic and social relations among the nations and peoples all over the world.

This great power and great prestige are imparted to us by nonalinement. We must strengthen this moral awareness exceptionally strongly in our present political situation. We must combat the phenomenon of demoralization, the belief that the constellation of forces in the world is such that a small nation does not count for anything because the big powers with their big armies and tremendous force of armaments decide its affairs, and that we are to a certain extent in fact dependent on what these will negotiate at green baize tables or behind the backs of mankind. This is not true; it is not the true picture of the world. The relationship of forces in the world is quite different. We must build our positions on the true relationship of forces. We also must create self-assurance in the sense that every individual, every subject, every basic organization of associated labor or local community is a factor of our joint strength.

We must set up a similar machinery of political organization as we had established at the time of the national liberation struggle: You may remember the Ljubljana organization and other organizations, when the Liberation Front in the field was able to assess the political situation every day. If we want to reach all the people in the field, we must trust them, tell them everything; we must establish a new flow of information between Belgrade, Ljubljana and every basic organization of ours; we must organize the flow of information more rapidly. There is no subject in our country that we should not discuss with the people, and even confidential diplomatic data can be stated in simple terms so that people will know what it is all about.

Trusting people at the same time strengthens the trust by the people in the system and this is now, in my opinion, an important condition for a politically secure situation of Socialist Yugoslavia.

Likewise, we must resolutely oppose various false theses. One of them is that war in Europe is impossible, because the big powers are involved in big disputes about strategic questions--concerning raw materials, energy resources and other resources in the regions of Asia and Africa, where there are sources of raw materials, and so forth--and that any local intervention in European affairs is impossible. There is much truth in this thesis, for the risk of a general conflict in Europe would be incomparably greater, but it is not all the truth. Any big power and any bloc will exploit all given opportunities to gain any kind of position anywhere, especially positions at the expense of the nonalined world movement, which most gets "under its skin."

Another thesis holding that world war is inevitable and that it will start in Europe is equally incorrect. This is a fatalistic position. I think that we should now reprint the well-known 1960 pamphlet Socialism and War by Comrade Kardelj, for every sentence in that book is extremely topical in the construction of the premise that socialist forces may prevent a war catastrophe on a world scale and in the separate regions, and in showing the way by which small nations and states will be able to protect their independence.

In a situation of unsettled security it is very important that we have the entire area in our republic under control and that we not allow anybody to organize against socialism, against self-management, against our actions in the nonalined world movement or in favor of some willful activities without their assuming all the responsibilities for the political consequences before the League of Communists and the socialist forces. Of course no conditions whatever are present in our country for a possible appearance of any domestic "healthy forces" that would call for help from abroad, and the political emigre agencies of the bloc forces are completely compromised among our people. Nevertheless, we must also be able to prevent any attempts at isolated provocations or the transit of various terrorist groups and individuals across our borders and through our area.

I would conclude by saying that in connection with the security situation we must always have the Yugoslav dimension in mind, not only because attacks are always made on Yugoslavia as a whole but also because every people and nationality and every republic and province in our country bears a constitutional responsibility for Yugoslavia as a whole and for its firmness and integrity.

This means that we must approach all questions concerning the further development of our political system, the accelerated development of underdeveloped Kosovo, the solidarity action in Montenegro, the building of the defense strength of the Yugoslav Army, the stabilization of the economy, the balance of payments--that we must approach all these questions in such a way that we strengthen the cohesive strength and unity of Yugoslavia. It is not right that we are merely unilaterally critical about everything that is said and written at the federal level; we also must contribute to the building of the system and we must propose solutions that will meet with understanding in other republics and communities of Yugoslavia, too.

With the numerous commentaries and reaction all over the world concerning our announcement on the medical treatment for President Tito we have been able to note that the great majority of the world press, particularly the serious world press, and of the statesmen expressed to the first statesman of nonalinement their sincere wish for a speedy recovery. They stressed his great contribution to the building of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia and the continuity of the Yugoslav revolution, which in their opinion through Tito's merit will be able to withstand the trials tomorrow, too, regardless of whether the black cloud comes from the east or the west, the north or the south.

KALEZIC: MESSAGES WISHING TITO QUICK RECOVERY APPRECIATED

LD181714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 18 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman, Mirko Kalezic, today said that Yugoslavia highly appreciates the numerous expressions of best wishes for President Tito's speedy recovery sent from worldwide.

Asked at his regular press conference today about President Tito's health condition, the spokesman said that the panel of doctors releases regular medical bulletins on President Tito's condition.

The spokesman underlined that the numerous expressions of friendship sent by foreign heads of state or government and other prominent figures and many citizens of other countries "give another confirmation of the respect and prestige President Tito enjoys in the world" and also, the spokesman (?said) a tribute to non-aligned Yugoslavia.

MESSAGES WISHING TITO SPEEDY RECOVERY CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

LCY Organization in Army

LD181324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] today sent a telegram to Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces:

"Dear Comrade Tito, joining in the wishes of all working people, nations and nationalities of our country, the committee of the LCY organization in the YPA sends you, on behalf of the communists and all members of the YPA, the warmest wishes for a rapid recovery. At the same time we express the complete unity, readiness and determination of all members of the army, together with all our nations and nationalities to steadfastly and decisively defend the heritage of our revolution, the freedom and territorial integrity of the SFRY; to responsibly, consistently and with discipline fulfill the tasks you have posed for the further strengthening of the combat capability and moral and political unity of the army."

Internal Affairs Secretary Telegram

LD191556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, sent the following telegram to the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito:

"Dear Comrade Tito, on behalf of all members of the organs and services of internal affairs and my own, I am sending you comradely greetings and most warm wishes for a successful and speedy recovery in the belief that you will soon continue your creative work which is characteristic of you, for the well-being of our entire socialist self-managing, independent and nonalined community.

"We assure you, dear Comrade Tito, that we will put all our efforts into the implementation of your ideas and messages, united and resolute in the defense of the achievements of our socialist revolution."

World Leaders' Messages

AU190705 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 17 January on page 1 carries a 300-word report on messages from the following foreign leaders and prominent personalities wishing President Tito a speedy recovery: Francisco Morales Bermudez, president of the Republic of Peru; Karl Carstens, president of the FRG; Pietro Longo and Mauro Ferri, Italian Communist Party leaders; Umberto Barulli, secretary of the San Marino Communist Party; Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union; Jorge Rafael Videla, president of the Republic of Argentina; Mobuto Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, and Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq.

More World Leaders' Messages

LD191858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 19 (TANJUG)--President Tito continues receiving from worldwide telegrammes with sincere wishes for a speedy recovery.

Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira wishes President Tito a speedy recovery and resumption of his work in the interest of preserving world peace.

San Marino captains-regent Giuseppe Amici and Germano de Biagi have also extended to President Tito greetings and best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party First Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal today also extended best wishes to President Tito for a speedy recovery.

In his telegramme, Communist Party of Belgium President Louis van Geyt wishes President Tito a speedy recovery and resumption of his work in the interest of Socialist Yugoslavia and the preservation of peace in the world.

Sincere wishes for a speedy recovery have been extended also by Communist Party of Chile representative in Yugoslavia Hernan Villablanca, the Italian Socialist Party Central Committee and Crown Prince Akihito of Japan.

Sincerest wishes for a speedy recovery have been extended to President Tito also by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveria Figueiredo, Queen Margarethe of Denmark, Senegal President Leopold Senghor, King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden (?and King Olav of Norway).

WORLDWIDE CONCERN FOR TITO'S HEALTH REFLECTS PRESTIGE

LD181214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 18 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavs take pride in the fact that their concern for President Tito's health and warm wishes for his recovery are shared by practically all of the world. President Tito's health condition is quite understandably a cause of concern to Yugoslavs whose undivided sympathies President Tito enjoys as the symbol and founder of present-day Yugoslavia and its non-aligned policy and self-management, the country's two lasting commitments.

The Belgrade weekly NIN writes this today in its editorial setting out that a vast number of individuals and institutions from worldwide have extended best wishes for Tito's recovery and conveyed their concern as to what extent will Tito, who has so securely taken Yugoslavia through many world crisis, be able at this point, when "clouds gather on the international horizon to make his contribution which has not failed [word indistinct] for decades.

NIN writes that the numerous news reports worldwide in principle place emphasis on the greatness of the Tito personality on the world scene and the historical dimensions of his work which has long since been built into Yugoslavia's daily life and functioning of its system.

Many foreign newspapers and news agencies stress the emotional side of the Yugoslavs' concern for President Tito's health.

Some information media abroad correctly set out that the concern of Yugoslavs "reflects the man on the street's loyalty to a man who has resisted all outside pressures" and conclude that Yugoslavs "are not concerned for their future since they have faith in the country's institutions" and that Yugoslavia's "armed forces and all-people's defense are a guarantee of the country's security."

The Yugoslavs' emotional reaction to President Tito's illness and their self-confidence as to their future are in essence the main features of the present moment in Yugoslavia.

Life in Yugoslavia follows it usual courses coupled with warm human concern for President Tito's health.

Cinemas are full as are also winter resorts where grownups and children spend their winter vacation. Many Yugoslavs, as has become customary, are spending their winter vacation abroad skiing. Traffic in domestic and foreign tourists is busy as usual across the Yugoslav borders, the most open borders in the world.

Foreign news reports on President Tito's health condition, usually accompanied with brief commentaries, are another proof to Yugoslavs of the high esteem for President Tito in different parts of the world and of the importance attached to Yugoslavia as a pillar of stability and peace in the present-day increasingly disturbed world.

Tito's and Yugoslavia's unwaveringly independent and consistent non-aligned policy is viewed as an extremely valuable guarantee of the world balance of forces which growingly threatens with a new big-power confrontation and dangerous forebodings of a return to the cold war.

"There is certainly no need to reassert," NIN writes in conclusion "that our unity, the road along which Tito has and continues to lead us, is the strongest guarantee of our security, our life in peace and independence and our stability and progress in the future."

UN AMBASSADOR KOMATINA DENOUNCES 'UNJUSTIFIED INTERVENTIONS'

AU181210 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 80 p 8 AU

[Report on speech by Ambassador Miluan Komatina, SFRY permanent representative to the United Nations, at the 14 January session of the UN General Assembly in New York]

[Text] United Nations, 14 January, TANJUG--Ambassador Miluan Komatina, SFRY permanent representative to the United Nations, has said that Yugoslavia--as it has done recently in the UN Security Council, and as it has done on all similar occasions--supported the requests acknowledging Afghanistan's right to a free and independent development and reasserting the basic principles of the UN Charter.

"In this sense, we also support the demands for an immediate withdrawal of foreign military forces from Afghanistan and the need for all countries to restrain themselves from interfering in the affairs of this nonalined country," Komatina said and expressed the conviction that on these bases the path could be cleared to stability in Afghanistan itself and a vital contribution could be made to promoting the detente process and to establishing peace in the region and the world in general.

Speaking this afternoon in the debate that is being held at the urgent special session of the General Assembly on the situation in Afghanistan and on its consequences for world peace and security, the Yugoslav ambassador recalled that in the debate in the Security Council on this problem the Yugoslav delegation clearly stated Yugoslavia's positions on the impermissibility of foreign intervention by military force or in any other way, as well as on nonacceptance of any kind of imposition of foreign will on sovereign countries and peoples.

"Recently we have been witnessing the more and more frequent practice of interference in internal affairs and of military interventions aimed at preventing the independent development of peoples, primarily of the nonalined countries, and at imposing foreign solutions on sovereign states," Komatina stressed and added that what was involved were a number of consecutive interventions, but that this does not mean that one intervention can be justified by another.

"We believe that it is necessary to condemn every intervention and to oppose every use of force which threatens the process of relaxation of tension, leads the world to the brink of global war conflicts," the Yugoslav ambassador stressed while pointing out that the Afghan crisis is a serious symptom and warning.

Warnings

He also said that one cannot close one's eyes before the toleration of the Israeli aggression in the Middle East and before gross, aggressive actions of the racist regimes in southern Africa, from where alarming news is coming about attempts to flout the agreement on Rhodesia and about the further stationing of the South African troops in that country. He also pointed to the serious crisis in Southeast Asia, which threatens the independence of the nonalined countries.

Warning that the international community may face unforeseeable consequences for peaceful development of mankind if it does not put a stop to all interventions, pressures and the use of force as an expression of competition, domination and hegemony on a regional level, as well as deep bloc confrontations on a world scale, the Yugoslav ambassador said: "The United Nations must do everything in its power so that the principles of national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and a free national and social development are respected and implemented in international relations. Unless we do this, we will jeopardize the sense and principles on which the UN Charter is based.

"This must be the obligation of all members of the international community without exception, while the great powers, which according to the UN Charter also have special responsibilities for preserving peace and security, have a special responsibility in this. A violation of these principles, as was reiterated at the sixth conference on the nonalined countries, is contrary to the obligations undertaken by the UN members on the basis of the charter." Ambassador Komatina also stressed that the increased threats to peace and security, as well as to the independent development of countries, imperatively call for even more resolute and active efforts of the entire international community for a universalization of the process of detente which should embrace all regions of the world and which should lead toward solving the key international problems with all countries participating on equal footing.

Bloc Competitions

"Unless we succeed in this, detente will be transformed into a screen for bloc competitions primarily at the expense of the nonalined countries, instead of becoming a component part of the efforts of the entire international community to build a new international system," the Yugoslav ambassador warned.

"We must become active subjects in the struggle for such a concept of detente as will contribute to a normalization of the current strained situation, in order to ensure a peaceful, independent and secure development of every country," Komatina said and added that the present moment demands from all a high level of responsibility toward mankind and peace.

Stressing that the nonalined movement, which bases its policy on the struggle against all kinds of dependence and domination, plays an irreplaceable role as an influential stabilizing factor in international relations, the Yugoslav ambassador said that in that struggle for the defense of the sovereign rights of all peoples and countries to independence, territorial integrity and an independent development, the nonalined movement must confirm and strengthen its independent and antibloc character.

Ambassador Komatina further pointed out that the present debate in the General Assembly, the one held in the Security Council and all earlier situations when a threat to the basic rights of peoples throughout the world was involved, demonstrates that the primary goal of nonalinement is the struggle for international peace and security, for international relations on an equal footing and for the establishment of a new international political and economic system based on equality and mutual respect and consideration of all countries of the world irrespective of their size, ideological orientation or geographical position.

Komatina recalled that on this basis the nonalined movement had always strengthened and confirmed its nonalined antibloc character.

It is on that basis of principles of nonalinement that the policy and movement of nonalinement can offer a correct platform and launch a resolute action for solving the key problems of the world and for developing equitable international cooperation, Mijan Komatina said.

Stressing that for this reason the activities of the nonalined countries must also become more pronounced in international relations in the defense of the UN Charter's principles and the policy of nonalinement which are of irreplaceable importance for the relations among all countries, regardless of their size, the level of development and social system. The SFRY ambassador concluded his speech by saying the following:

"The imperative of our time is to insure the implementation of the aforementioned principles, to stop the use of force, to halt every encroachment on the independence and freedom of peoples and countries and to insure to every people its alienable right to independent development."

TASS, PRAVDA COMMENT ON AFGHANISTAN ISSUE, SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD191820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, Jan 19 (TANJUG)--A sudden narrowing of Soviet-U.S. relations and a certain cooling on the Moscow-Beijing line are singled out as the gravest effects of the Soviet troops' entering Afghanistan, it has been commented here. At the same time, the Soviet news agency TASS emphasized [word indistinct] that the Soviet Union continues its policy of tension-easing and expresses its readiness to see a way found for the negotiators of "all parties concerned" to a cut in the contingent of medium-range nuclear missiles intended for Europe.

" ratification of the SALT II treaty could hardly be expected this year, it was evaluated in Moscow). In fact, this means the exclusion of a possibility for negotiating on SALT II in a foreseeable future, TASS claimed.

Today's PRAVDA reiterated the Soviet claim on the U.S.'s interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It presented the announced new doctrine by Carter on setting up a counter-weight to the Soviet military might as a long-term militarist program and a "dangerous road".

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMISSION MEETS

LD182300 Begrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The Slovene Assembly Commission for International Relations today examined the present international relations and our foreign political activity in connection with the situation which has occurred in Afghanistan.

The commission also examined proposed decisions on the directions of action in the implementation of the sixth conference of heads of heads of state or government of nonalined countries in Havana and underscored the need for more decisive involvement by all responsible factors in the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia in the realization of the nonalined countries' agreement, in particular the program for economic cooperation.

The commission upheld the need for the signing of an interrepublican social agreement on organizing education for SFRY citizens temporarily working abroad.